INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1085.

VOL. XVII NO. 108--- BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 7 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MILITARY AND ARMED POLICE PATROL CITY

NO SERIOUS CASE OF RIOTING ON MONDAY

Shops and Bazars Open

MILL SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED

—:o:—

Governor calls Joint Conference

The hideous spectacle of rank hooliganism which had become a terrible menace to the normal life of the citizens during the last three or four days have now become a thing of the past. The situation was quite normal on Monday. There were no further cases of organised rioting although the tension that had been created by the experience of the past few days remained unabated. The outbreak of the disturbance was so sudden and unexpected and its ravages were so horrible that even in the absence of any cases on Monday the people seemed to be still panicky. In the morning, there were one or two cases of stray assaults which were, by no means, serious.

MILITARY PATROLS CONTINUE.

The police and military patrols continue to be posted throughout the day and night at different corners and all along the affected parts. Most of the places there was complete resumption of normal business although in Bhendi Bazar, Byculla and such other places which were the chief centres of tragic occurrences some of the shops remained closed. Pedestrian traffic also in these most affected quarters seemed to be a little restricted as the people were not completely relieved of their fears.

There were 20 deaths till Monday evening due to communal rioting as against 16 announced on the previous night. These four new cases were the victims who had succumbed to their injuries in the hospitals.

Rounding-up of "bad characters" was continued on Monday and several persons were arrested during the course of the day.

STABBED IN THROAT.

A Hindu with a serious stab wound on his throat was found lying in a room of the B. D. D. Chawl at Worli. He was removed to the hospital by the police. Ther ewas another case in Bhendi Bazar where a Hindu passer-by was assaulted by a gang of Muslims. He was, however promptly rescued and removed to the J. J. Hospital for the treatment of his injuries which fortunately are not very serious.

CORONER HAS A BUSY DAY.

The Bombay City Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning over the bodies of five Hindus and two Muslims who were all victims of the communal affrays in different parts of the City. All of them had died either from stab wounds or fracture of the skull. Three of the Hindus were identified at the inquest by their friends and relatives. They were: (1) Rama Pilaji who was stabbed by Mahomedans near the J. J. Hospital on Friday evening, (2) Govind Ramchandra, the son of a building contractor who was stabbed at Sydenham Road on Saturday and (3) Mahadeo Rama who was removed to the hospital on Friday in an unconscious condition from Suleman Chouki, Grant Road. The other Hindus and Muslims were not identified.

In all cases the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death from stab wounds or fracture of the skull inflicted by rioters.

A HAWKER ASSAULTED AT NIGHT

Monday Midnight.

Except for a couple of stray assaults there was no serious disturbance in the city during the night on Monday. Police and military patrols continued in the night. A vegitable hawker who was going along Moreland Road was assaulted by some Pathans on Monday night. He was removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Girja Tukaram (40), Baboo Ahsab (45) who were injured in the riot and died to-day as a result of injuries in the Hospital bringing the total number of deaths to 22.

SEQUEL TO OUTRAGES

—:o:—

SUSPECTS REMANDED

Fourteen persons arrested in connection with the communal disturbances in Bombay, were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, today, and remanded into police custody. The suspects were arrested in two batches in different localities by the Princess Street police. Abdul Kadar Sheikh and four other Mahomedans were arrested in connection with the stabbing of a Hindu pedestrian in Sheikh Memon Street, on the evening of Saturday last. Baboo Dagroo, the injured man, was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been admitted for treatment. Four of the persons have been released on bail.

Dhondu Babu and eight others were arrested yesterday afternoon, on a charge of rioting and causing grievous hurt at Fanaswadi. They were alleged to have attacked Nanji Munshi, a Hindu, with lathis when he was going with a Mahomedan friend of his. He received severe injuries and was removed to hospital.

As more men were to be arrested in both cases the accused were remanded into custody for ten days.

USMANI FOR PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

To Oppose Sir J. Simon

UPADHYA TO REPRESENT MEERUT PRISONER

LONDON, May 5.

The Communists of West Riding, Yorkshire, have chosen Comrade S. Usmani, who is at present awaiting trial at Meerut, India, on charge of sedition, to oppose Sir John Simon at Spen Valley General Election. Another Indian Communist named Upadhya will represent Usmani at Spen Valley throughout campaign.—Reuter.

WAR ON COMMUNISTS ORGANISATION

—:o:—

GERMANY'S LATEST

LONDON, May 6.

Berlin.—The Prussian Government has ordered the dissolution of Communist military organisation named "Rotfront". It is possible that the ban will be extended to the whole country.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS CANDIDATES BITTEN BY DOGS

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN PARIS

LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—Exciting scence were witnessed during the Municipal elections whose results have not affected the strength of parties. The communists created disturbances by setting two dogs on the Socialist candidates, two of whom were seriously bitten and taken to hospital.—Free Press Beam Service.

MEERUT ARRESTS

—:o:—

APPEAL IN SYDNEY PAPER

LONDON, May 6.

Shanghai.—The Pan-Pacific Secretariat has broadcast an appeal to the Australians through a Sydney newspaper, the "Pan-Pacific Worker", saying, "Let India Office, Indian Government and the Viceroy know, you will not cease your struggle till the last of the arrested Indian workers been released and the Indian workers granted unhampered right of organisation.—Free Press Beam Service.

On the completion of his tour on the North West Frontier, the Commander-in-Chief arrived in Simla on May 5.

CHINA'S GERMAN "WARLORD"

—:o:—

Dies of Small-Pox

LONDON, May 6.

Shanghai.—Col. Max Bauer, German Military Adviser to China, and Ludendorff's righthand man in wartime, has died of smallpox contracted at his headquarters on the Chinese warship "Yangtze" from which he was directing Chiang Kai-shek's victorious military campaign against insubordinate Kwangsi faction in Wuhan.

Col. Bauer participated in famous "putsch" of 1920 which resulted in the installation of the short-lived Nationalist regime under Herr Kapp which was ended by general strike. Col. Bauer took refuge in Austria but was granted amnesty in 1925.—Reuter.

BAN ON "MUSSOLINI'S LUNCH"

—:o:—

PLAY NOT TO BE STAGED IN LONDON

LONDON, May 6.

Lord Chamberlain has banned Edgar Middleton's revue "Mussolini's Lunch" being staged at Hampstead Theatre on the ground that it is insulting towards foreign statesman. Middleton is publishing his sketch.—Free Press Beam Service.

TRANSFER FROM MEERUT

—:o:—

Viceroy's "No" to Dr. Saxena's Application

AGRA, May 6.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena has received the following reply from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the application made on behalf of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case for holding the trial in a Presidency town like Bombay or Calcutta:—

"After careful consideration the Governor-General-in-Council regrets that he is unable to accede to the request. The petitioners may be informed accordingly."—A. P.

RAIN IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

SIXMOTORISTS KILLED ON GREASY ROAD

LONDON, May 6.

Steady rain which fell throughout Britain during the week-end has broken prolonged drought which had become source of acute anxiety to farmers. The wettest place has been Bognor.

Greasy roads, however, involved heavy week-end motor traffic in many smashes due to skids. Six motorists were killed and many injured.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 6.

About 40 houses were searched this morning both in north and south Calcutta in connection with the series of burglaries which occurred recently. about 30 persons have been arrested including Punjabis and upcountrymen.—A. P.

LIGHTNING STRIKE IN BANGALOR MILL

—:o:—

BANGALORE, May 6.

Labourers of Minerva Mills have gone on lightening strike as a protest against the mill authorities' action in victimising about thirty workers and not paying any heed to alleged grievances of the labourers.—Free Press.

FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE!

—:o:—

Disarmament Talks

GENEVA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

LONDON, May 6.

When the Disarmament Committee was discussing the Naval Armaments, Mr. Sato (Japan) moved an adjournment in order to give interested Governments time carefully to examine American proposals in which connection Mr. Sato promised most sincere Japanese co-operation.

FROM DESPAIR TO HOPE.

Lord Cushendun supporting Sato pointed out that specific American proposals were not yet available and would require time for consideration when received. He added, however, "We have reached a point were instead of almost despairing, we are very hopeful of reaching an agreement."

MR. GIBSON NODS HIS HEAD.

Mr. Gibson concurring said that nothing would be more favourable to progress of work than the present atmosphere of enthusiasm and good will. "We must progress as fast as is consistent with sound and effective handling of important and complex problem without jeopardising developments through precipitately entering into discussions for which any of interested powers is not prepared."

The Committee agreed to postpone consideration of Naval Armaments till its next session.—Reuter.

Daskroi Farmers Wait Upon Collector

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

A deputation of farmers of Laskroi Taluka consisting of Mr. Ramrai Munshi, Secretary of Farmers Federation, Dr. Hariprasad, President and Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary of Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee and about 50 farmers, waited on the Commissioner and Collector this afternoon.

The Deputation asked for a general suspension of half the revenue for the whole Taluka and a total suspension in some badly affected areas, consequent on the calamity caused by frost. Both the Collector and the Commissioner have promised to consider the cases of individuals and villages with a view to granting them the remissions. A. P.

KERALA HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE

—:o:—

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

CALICUT, May 6.

At the Hindu Maha Sabha Conference, resolutions were passed appealing to the people of Kerala to abolish the custom of 'Untouchability' and specially urging on the rulers of Travancore and Cochin to help in achieving the abolition of animal sacrifice, the revival of the indigenous system of physical exercises and reconversion to Hinduism. It was also resolved that a Hindu Sabha should be started for the Province.—Free Press.

BENGAL PREPARES FOR ELECTION

Four Congress Candidates to be Returned Unopposed from Calcutta

REPLY TO GOVT. REPRESSION

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Appeal to Send as Many Swarajists as Possible

CALCUTTA, May 6.

To-day being the last day of nomination papers for election have been filed by different candidates in Calcutta North, South, East and West. Messrs. Subhas Bose, Bejoy Krishna Bose, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee Prabhudayal Himatsingkha, sitting Congress members, will be returned uncontested, none else having filed nomination papers in those constituencies.

In Calcutta South, Mr J. C. Gupta, sitting Congress member is opposd by Mr. Apurba Mukerji and in Calcutta Central, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta (Congress sitting member is opposed by Dr. Harendas (Independent).

In Calcutta North (Moslem) Sir Abdur Rahim (sitting) is opposed by Messrs U. K Ariff and G. H Hariff, while Mr. H. S Suhawardy (sitting is opposed by Mr. Samsul Haque.—Free Press.

SIR M. SHAFI FOR BENGAL

—:o:—

MR. MAHOMED ALI ALSO TO VISIT PROVINCE

LAHORE, May 6.

At the meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference Board yesterday at Sir M. Shafi's residence it was decided Sir Muhammad Shafi should visit Bengal before May 15 It was also decided to invite Mr. Mahomad Ali now in Burma, to visit Bengal for a week in connection with the general election.—Free Press.

DOZEN CANDIDATES TO HAVE A WALK-OVER

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 6.

It appears that at the forthcoming general election, about a dozen seats from special constituencies will be filled uncontested. Mr. Shyamaprosad Mukerjee, son of the late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, is likely to be returned unopposed from Calcutta University, as also Messrs. L. T. Maguire and E. T. Macckuskie, from the Anglo-Indian constituency, Messrs. S. S. Skinner, J. Insch, W. H. Thompson, Y. Philip, R. B. Laird and G. R. Dain (Bengal Chamber of Commerce), Mr. E. R. Colman (Indian Tea Association), Mr. J. A. Clark (Indian Mining Association), Mr. T. Lamb and Mr. G. F. Ross (Indian Jute Mill Association), Mr. Ananda M. Poddar (Bengal Mahajansabha), and Mr. Manmothanath Roy (the sitting Swarajist member for Howrah rural non-Mahomedan constituency).

A contest will take place for the three seats of the Presidency and Burdwan European constituency between the following four persons: Messrs. J. Campbell Forrester, W. C. Wordsworth, E. V. Rushforth and E. Grmond:—A. P.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

REPLY TO THE POLICY OF REPRESSION

BAGERHAT, May 5.

Presiding over the Kulna District Conference which is holding its session, Mr. Sen Gupta said if they could carry out successfully the programme chalked out by the Congress with great determination amidst country-wide calamities, great and small, and gather strength by mutual exchange of thougats, then only the conference would be regarded a success.

REPLY TO THE BUREAUCRACY.

Continuing, Mr. Sen Gupta said: All agonies and humiliations attendent on a subject nation have made their appearance in their nakedness all over the country. This has created a new awakening and Indians are now determined to extort their birth-right. The bureaucracy has therefore launched repression to put down this agitation. The history of the Congress agitation of last 40 years for Swaraj is a history of broken pledges and finding no other alternative the Congress has adopted the principle of non-violent non-co-operation as a sure self-respecting means to attain the goal. Our efforts might fail once, twice or a hundred times, but that should not deter us from following our path of duty. The bureaucracy has realised that the Congress or the Nationalist party would no more place any reliance on their meaningless pledges. They are therefore in the teeth of popular opposition trying to keep up dyarchy with the help of self-seeking people, with a view to further tempting the people they indented the Simon Commission. but the people of this country have been through this game and have been able to successfully defeat their purpose with the result that the bureaucracy has launched repression in full vigour. This is not all. With a view to perpetuating dyarchy in Bengal and testing our strength, the Governor has suddenly dissolved the Council. The Governor expects that a set of self-seeking people will be returned and the bureaucracy's aim will be fulfilled. But I hope the country will give a fitting reply to this move of the Governor and his advisers.

SWARAJISTS WILL NOT BUDGE

Referring to issues before the impending elections, Mr. Sen Gupta said not only the formation of Ministry, but the solution of several important problems facing the country depended on the results of the election. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee had entered this fight with great determination and he was confident that the Congress would come out successful with its prestige renewed. The Congress Party, he said, would not refrain from the unbending obstructionist policy it had introduced in the Council against harmful measures and no amount of temptation or threat could lead them astray. The Congress nominees as true representatives of the people would continue to work in the manner they had done in the past and would vindicate the trust bestowed on them by the people in the future. He appealed to

(Continued on page 12.)

GENERAL TEXTILE STRIKE CONTINUES

Governor Sees Representatives of Labour and Owners

TO-DAY'S JOINT CONFERENCE AT SECRETARIAT

The mill strike situation was by no means better on Monday since all the mills except 14 remained completely idle. An attempt was made by the management of the Jacob Sassoon Mill to resume work in several departments of the mill with the help of old and new men. This mill had been idle ever since the declaration of the general strike. The mill-owners, it seems, are now out to play a waiting game.

QUIET ATMOSPHERE.

The general atmosphere in the mill area was quiet and no case of intimidation was reported. The police and the military patrolled the mill area lest there should be any breach of peace. The mill-owners have now started counter-propaganda in right earnest. On Monday they had kept their volunteers at the gates of the Jacob Sassoon Mill to induce the workers to walk in. More workers would have been attracted by this demonstration had not the pickets of the Girni Kamgar Union been vigorous in their propaganda.

GOVERNOR STUDIES SITUATION.

His Excellency, the Governor, has been very busy ever since he set his foot in the city, doing his level best to find out a way out of the present impasse. He is having informal conferences with the responsible leaders of the contending parties. On Sunday, he gave an interview to Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the

(Continued on page 12).

"RED" MANIFESTO FROM SHANGHAI

Help to T. U. Movement in India

—:o:—

INTENSE PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

LONDON, May 6.

Sydney.—A manifesto regarding the Communist propaganda in India signed by Hong Chung-Tse, Chairman of Pan-Pacific Secretariat Headquarters at Shanghai with which the Third International of Moscow and New South Wales Labour Council are affiliated is published in "Pan-Pacific Worker."

The Manifesto urges every Labour organisation to assist Indian Trade Unions by organising protest meetings and demonstrations. "Only by mass protest and action against British ruling class can we obtain victory," concludes the manifesto.—Reuter.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

HIGHER LIVERPOOL UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST —SHORTS NERVOUS AND COVERING FUTURES 15 TO 11 POINTS HIBHER.

New York, May 4.

The New York Cotton futures in a small session of 2 hours recorded a rise of 15 to 11 points on higher Livepool closing quotations and unfavourable weather forecast over the Eastern Belt. The steady rise in prices of Amrrican Cotton is due to oversold situation of the market and continued adverse crop reports from some parts of Texas where replanting as necessary. The market entirely depends upon weather changes but we believe effects of large acreage and consequently large crop are somewhat discounted. The crop has to pass through critical months yet and it is too early to have any reliable idea about the size of the crop. In this connection we beg to remind some of the summary reports of past season. In the year 1922, with an increase in acreage of 10 per cent. and abundant moisture in Texas and Oklahoma much was expected from the new season after the calamities of 1921. When the protracted wet spell in the west ended about the end of the first week and dry weather set in predictions were made that Texas would produce over 4 million bales. But the dry spell stretched out into a continuous summer drought and the yield proved much smaller. In 1923 almost daily showers during the summer months encouraged the growth and spread of the weevil which destroyed all chances of a fair yield. In 1924 the season started well with abundant moisture in the Western section but as late a the middle of June., the crop was considered backward owing to the late spring and continued cold rains. However when the rains ceased hot weather set in, Nature responded promptly. Larger ideas of the crop were entertained by many but these were held in check by the drought which gripped Eastern and Central Texas. In the year 1925 the prospect of the crop was very dark from the beginning, so it can not we compared with the present outlook. In 1926, bad weather during summar threatened to spoil early calculations and on September 1st. the indicated yield was 1,51,66,000 Bales, September and October proved unusually warm and the plant continued to thrive and put on fruit amazingly with the result that the final estimate of crop on December 8th, was stupendous 18,618,000 Bales.

From the abovementioned facts it can safely be said be said that a few days unfavourable weather can easily mar even the excellent outlook of the crop. Nothing definitely can be said aboutd the crop until we have passed the critical period.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 4th inst.:—

July Highest 18.96 (11.49 a.m.) lowest 18.78 (10-23 a.m.)

Short covering steadied the market.

From New York:—"Any further important advance unlikely at present unless now crop prospects become decidedly unfavourable."

Reuter:—

"Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable Eastern forecast."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 4-5-29, 1928-29 8944000, 1927-28 7934000.

Receipts Yesterday 4-5-29, 1928-29 6000, 1927-28 19000.

Exports to date 4-5-29, 1928-29 7289000, 1927-28 6549000.

Stock at Ports 3-5-29, 1928-29 1334000, 1927-28 1454000.

Stock Interior Towns 3-5-29, 1928-29 565000, 1927-28 691000.

Stock Liverpool 3-5-29, 1928-29 1076000, 1927-28 802000.

Visible Supply 3-5-29, 1928-29 3684000, 1927-28 4038000.

Quantity in Sight 3-5-29, 1928-29 14814000, 1927-28 13289000.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 6..

The Market has ruled steady but Quiet to-day. Ready Prices are unaltered. Forward Prices have declined by 1 anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt

Transhipment Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. /81 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shopment July-Sept Rs. 8 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 8/4 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March. Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.

Shipment April Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

LIVERPOOL.

VERY STEADY MARKET SCATTERED BUYING. FUTURES 13 to 14 POINTS UP SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 4.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 11 to 10 point but reacted 2 points on scattered liquidation. There was good enquiry at the bottom and prices ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 14 Points. Middling American Spot prices advanced 4 points to 10.25 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points with July 9.80 and October 9.82 Egyptians were firm and advanced 18 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

New York Cables:—Textiles dull despite lower prices as buyers are holding off anticipating big acreage and crop, with lower prices. The crop has suffered somewhat important setback as result of recent storms, but much damage can be repaired with protracted perio of fine weather, continued bad weather will be serious.

Green Ville Cables:—Satisfactory developments regarding strike expected next week. Weather unfavourable dry weather badly needed.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Owing technical position may advance somewhat as weather less favourable, but while against short selling see no incentive go long especially this time of year and is consider price level discounts crop only 15-1/4 while probable acreage 49 millions.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Some complaints of sand storm damage in Texas. Temperatures too cool. Market entirely under weather influences."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the follow cables from Liverpool friends dated, 4th May 1929.

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindred Liverpool.

"Market has shown good resistance further decline weather not so favourable would take little adverse news sharp advance think long interest now liquidated."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool.

"Recent storms done damage some replanting necessary damage not serious but bears nervous."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 4.

May close at s. 8/3d. 5/8d.
July close at s. 8/6 3/4d 7/8d.
Oct. close at s. 8/10 3/8d 7/8d.
Wheat Cable:—Liverpool 4/5/29.

"Future depends on weather reports. Winter and Canadian crop large. Stock Liverpool elsewhere small. No definite pressure River Plate."

—:o:—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay May 6.

KHADI.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Per		
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	11	9
Jacob	0	11	9
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)

	Per	lb.
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1	0 3
Century 6404-8705	1	0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1	0 6
Pralhad	0	15 9
Pabaocy (Phoolmala)	1	0 0
Daud Sahib	0	15 6
Ganga Ghat	0	15 3

LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.

	Per	lb.
Rachael Mill		
David	1	0 9
Moon	1	0 9
Phoenix	1	0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0	15 9

LONG CLOTH—Quality.

Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.

	Per	lb.
Textile (Hand)	0	15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15 3
Century (Bugle)	5	15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15 0
Sakuntla	0	15 6
Matekji (Kunda)	0	14 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	14 9
Rachael	0	14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14 6
Maher	0	15 3
Kachhwa	0	14 9
Moon	0	15 0

LEPAD.

Spring	0	15	3
Textile	0	15	3
Century	0	15	3

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.

	Per	lb.
Spring (Balance)	1	1 3
Jacob	1	1 0
Century	1	1 0
Moon Mill	1	1 0
3732 Moon	1	1 0
3842 Mayer	1	0 9

DHOOTIES 10 yards

Spring (balance)	1	0	3
Century	1	0	0
Jacob	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	0	0

	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	14	6

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0

MARKIN JAPAN.

4488	12	12	0
8383	9	11	6
yards 120	20	12	0
9898	10	14	0
6300	10	15	0
44000	9	3	0

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur	9	0	0

DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.

Phoenix	1	3	0
Framji	1	2	6

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, May 6.

Market opens firm—Heavy selling by Professionals and Commission Houses. Steady Liverpool Opening.—closed quiet but steady.

In response to a further rise in American futures on Saturday, the local market opened firm at Rs. 344 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 345. At this level there was heavy selling by local operators and commission houses which resulted in a sharp decline owing to absence of buying. The feeling is inclined for some reduction after a rapid rise of Rs. 21 per Candy. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 6 points and prices after declining to Rs. 338 recovered on short covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 329.
Broach J/A 340.
New Broach A/M 353/8.
Oomra May 288.
Oomra July 299/8.
New Oomra D/J 318.
Bengal May 281.
Bengal July 242.
New Benal D/J 266.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

May	230.70	plus 1.90
August	224.40	plus 1.80
November ..	223.60	plus 2.00

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 6.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,300	25,800
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,600	13,400
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,500	5,000

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, May 6.

Linseed May	10/13/6
Linseed Sept.	11/2/0
Wheat May	7/8/3
Wheat Sept.	7/10/3

OILS AND CAKES.

EX GODOWN.
Bombay, May 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 555 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51-6, Highest Rs. 51-14, Closing Rs. 51-10.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 53-7, Highest Rs. 53-12, Closing Rs. 53-10-6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4-7-1-1|2, Closing Rs. 4-7-3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51-4, Highest Rs. 51-11, Closing Rs. 51-8-6.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

FINAL FORECAST

The supplementary All-India Cotton forecast for the season 1928-1929 issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department is as under:—

	Acres	Bales
Current Year	26,484,000	56,38,000
Previous Year	24,761,000	59,63,000
Average 5 years	25,092,000	55,12,000

SOLAR ECLIPSE & COTTON.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, the local forward cotton market will open at 3 p.m. instead of at noon, whilst the ready cotton market at Sewri will remain closed on account of "Solar Eclipse."

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Improved Buying Power.

PRICES LOOK UP

Bombay, May 6.

The market ruled very steady on improved buying particularly from bulls, shorts were also inclined to cover. The market displayed very steady tone. The amount of the rise was not much but the undertone was impressive. There was broad

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 6.

Bombay Dyeing 788, 90, 91, 93 90,
Century 350, 51, 52.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 115, 16.
Fazul 683, 86, 88, 86.
Indore 382, 83.2.
Madhowji 36.
Nagpur 410, 71.
New Great 207, 10, 12.
Pearl 425, 23, 26, 25.
Simplex 53, 55-10.
Swadeshi 420, 18, 20.
Burma 793, 95, 96.
Hydro 1132.
Tram 137.
Deff. 208, 10, 12, 11.14.
Ord. 59.2, 59, 8, 6, 8, 12, 14.
Bundi 18-12, 19-2.
Indian 307/8.
Katni Ord. 208, 12, 17, 21.
Alcock 292, 91.

enquiry for Tata Steel shares on rumours of a new contract with Bengal Nagpur Railway. There was good enquiry for Katni shares which recorded an improvement of Rs. 12/- on expectations of a good dividend. New India shares were firm. Hydros were unchanged while Burmahs were steady The market will be closed from to-morrow for clearing purposes and will re-open on Friday the 8th instant.

Business in cash was done as under. Apollo Mill shares changed hands at Rs 4/2. Kasturchand Mill shares were done at Rs. 9/- Khatak Mill shares were in demend at Rs. 66/8. New City mill shares were reported at Rs. 72/8. Bradbury mill ordinary shares were sold at Rs. 140/- New Mofusil Press shares were bought at Rs. 495/- Mundra Bhon Rails were sold at Rs. 66/8. Sialkot Rails were sold at Ns. 9/4/8. India Bank shares were done at Rs. 101/- while Eastern mill shares were sold at Rs. 92/- Imperial Bank shares new issues opened at Rs. 350/- and closed at Rs. 351/4. Baroda Bank shares opened at Rs. 77/4 and improved to Rs. 77/8. Union Bank shares were dealt in Rs. 3/11. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 20/12 and improved to Rs. 20/14. Andhra ordinary opened at Rs. 577/8 and closed at Rs. 580/- Preference shares were done at Rs. 955/- Tata Power Ordinary shares were sold at Rs. 435/- Tata Hydro Defds were bought at Rs. 109/8. Punjab Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 11/6. New India Ince. opened at Rs. 21/6 and hardened to Rs. 22/- Jupitar Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 9/12. Mercantile Ince. were steady at Rs. 30/- Scindia shares opened at Rs. 9/12 and improved to Rs. 10/2. Tata Steel second Prof. opened at Rs. 76/4 and declined to Rs 76/- Indian Radio Telegraph shares changed hands at Rs. 195/- Tata Ords were sold at Rs. 14/10. Telephone Debentures were quoted at Rs. 56/12. Bombay Burmah new issues were steady at Rs. 295/- B. B. Petrol shares after opening at Rs. 4/14/6 closed at Rs. 4/15.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, May 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 325.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 790.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd 352-8
Central India 100f xd 470.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 122-8.
Crescent 100 116-4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12
David 250 nil 222/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 171-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 686-4.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 227-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 383-2.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 69
Kohinoor 10/3/100 187-8.
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd. 1475
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Manekjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 72-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 212-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 425.
Phoenix 100 30y xd 343-12.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350
Simplex 250 nil 55-10.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 42/8/12.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6f 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 5500 0/8 77-4.
Central 250 21.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1410
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 351-4.
Union 5/11 3-11.
P & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f. 19-2.
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 50 10y 97
Indian Cement 2/10 nil 302-12
New Indian Assurance 5ly 22.
Katni Cement ord 100 221/4.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/6.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 x.d 18/12
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 682/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 127/ xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,000 580
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 137/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1132-8.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 436/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 6/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 9/15
New India Assurance 6y 21-4.
Oriental Government Securities Ins 100 100f 1975
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 25, 12 by 212-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
Burma T Corporation 125 796-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Aa 6-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8. 18/
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 10.
Tata Construction 30 4y 50/8
Tata Iron Def. 211-14.
Tata Iron Ord. 59-14.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso., Limited.)

SILVER.

Bombay May 6.

London ready 25/8.
London Forward 25/6.
American 55/4.
China Op. 2/5/13 Clo. 2/5/13.
Ready 57/13.
Gaisakh Op. 57/13. Lowest 57/12. Closing 59/12.
Jeth. Op 57/13. Lowest 57/12. Closing 57/12.
Teji Mandi Vaisakh 0/9/0. Jeth 1.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 6.

Ready 21/6/0.
Vaisak 21/6/6.
Jeth 21/7/3.
National City 21/9/0
Naran Mana 21/8/6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 6.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	4/5/29	This year.
Khandesh ...	217	351812
Central India	983	352629
Barsi and Nagar	396	230958
Hyderabad-Gaorani	111	81062
Berar	628	713692
Central Provinces	689	357592
Total Oomras	3524	2087745
Dholera	1339	129271
N.-W. Provinces	238	59834
Rajputana	97	40486
Sind-Punjab	1828	116263
Broach	145	178493
Coompta & Dharwar	883	55340
Westerns-Northerns	300	25450
Cocoanada		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	14466
Persian		16646
American		4408
Egyptian and African	252	57703
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10	
Total ...	8088	2771116

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd May

In full-pressed Bales	4/5/29	This year.
Europe ...	2563	652704
Japan & China	2500	1208475
Coast Ports		15230
Up-country by Rail		81729
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan.		79384
Total	5063	2037522

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	250	
Bengal Fine	245	
Bengal F.G.	235	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	245	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	235	225
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	310/305	290
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	295
Yeotmal Fine	300	280
Arvi Fine	300	280
Amraoti Fine	295	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	260
Mulkapur Fine	275	250
Khandesh Fine	260	240
Muthia Fine	250	235/40
Muthia F.G.	240	220
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	305	270
Purna F.G.G.S.	300	270
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	295	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290	270/80
Burwah Sanavad Fine	295	270
Cambodia	395	
Jinja	480	
Busoga	490	

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 6-5-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.764 inches (.060 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees (1.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.9 degrees (4.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 22 hrs. 33 mts. yesterday. (I. S. T.)

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 6.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1/5 29/32 „
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276 3/4
Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 7/8

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks buying 60 Days 121 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 168 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 9/32 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 13/16 6th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 4th inst.
London/Bilgeium 34.945. 4th inst.
London/Switzterland 25.19 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull
Gold £4-4.11 1/2 3rd inst.
£4.4.11 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 3/16 3rd inst. 25 5/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 1/4 3rd inst. 25 3/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 1/8 3rd inst 55 1/16 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/32 per cent. 3rd inst. 5 5/32 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 3/16 per cent. 3rd inst 5 3/16 per cent. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 3 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay May 6.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/1.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-14

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/15/6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102/13/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 6.

3 Months Discouns 5 3/32 per cent
6 Months. Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market: Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver Quiet. Caioa small buyer. Business small

DON'T FEAR!
SCORPION STINGS.
It recovers the person and removes the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDAS U KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

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SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
11 May	Mantua ..	All	10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	vessels	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		14,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		19,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		14,120
17 ,,	Nalderax ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,948
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transhipment	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..		16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS,

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Steamboat	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
5th July	Dumana ..	8427
5th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth.	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apl.	10 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5386	16 May	28 ,,
Sawa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Ganada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	2 th April	3rd May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th ,,
Yoko Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru	2 th ,,	2nd June
Sumatra Maru ..	8th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	11th July	21th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
138-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
8th	May	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th	,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
10th	,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th	,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
13th	,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1676.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS ON BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By A. Dharmapala, 3rd Edition. As. 12 To subscribers of "Indian Review." As. 8.

DHAMMAPADA. Text in Devanagari with notes, introduction and translation. Not a saying or a maxim about the (Buddha's, Dhamma is omitted in this book. Rs. 2.

HEAVEN AND HELL IN BUDDHIST PERSPECTIVE. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay. Rs. 4.

THE BUDDHIST CONCEPTION OF SPIRITS. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. Rs. 3.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF BUDDHAGOSHA. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., Rs. 9.

WOMEN IN BUDDHIST LITERATURE. By Bimala Charan Law, Ph.D., M.A., B.L. Rs. 2.

ASOKA. By J. M. Macphail. Rs. 1-4

GOTAMA BUDDHA. By K. J. Saunders, M.A., Rs. 1-4.

SAMKHYA SYSTEM By Dr. A. B. Keith. Rs. 1-4.

THE HEART OF BUDDHISM. By K. J. Saunders, M.A. Rs. 1-4.

THE BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE. By C. T. Strauss. The book gives a popular account of the Buddha's life and doctrine in its original purity, drawn from the oldest accessible documents. Rs. 2-10.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BUDDHA. By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. As. 8.

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LIGHT OF ASIA. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Sup. Edn. Rs. 3-6.

DO. Cheap Popular Edition Rs. 1-8.

THE WISDOM OF THE ARYAS (Buddhist tenets). By Allen Bennett, (Ananda M.). Rs. 1-14.

THE MESSAGE OF BUDDHISM. By Subhadra Bhikku, Edited by J. E. Ellan. Rs. 1-14.

BUDDHIST BIRTH STORIES. (Jataka Tales). By T. W. Rhys David. Rs. 5-10.

BUDDHA AND HIS RELIGION. By J. B. Saint-Hilare. Rs. 3-6.

LIFE OF BUDDHA By Edward J. Thomas. Rs. 9-8.

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WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee. Pay Rs. 125/- rising to Rs. 250/- by annual increment of Rs. 10/- and cycle allowance Rs. 7-8 p.m. The applicant should state his age and present occupation. The application should fully state past experience and qualifications and enclose copies of testimonials if any. The Committee will consider the question of giving a start of higher than Rs. 125/- to a really deserving and qualified candidate. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before 20th May, 1929. P. B. GOLE, President, Municipal Committee, Akola.

32185

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C R1585

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1929, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th day of June, 1929, to the 22nd day of June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1929.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 3rd July 1929, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 10th June, 1929 and WHO HAVE PAID ALL DUES TO THE COMPANY WHETHER IN RESPECT OF CALLS OR INTEREST THEREON OR OTHERWISE.

32190

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the Seventh May, 1929, at Four P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", Bruce St., Fort, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS LTD., AGENTS,
by their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.

Bombay, 11th April, 1929.

32057

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telphone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1929, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1928.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st May to the 14th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1929.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

32187

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

THE MUNICIPALITY INVITED TENDERS for Coal burning at the two pumping stations for Water Works and the Drainage in the advertisement published on 7-4-29. The last date fixed for receipt of tenders is 8th May, 1929. In this connection the intending tenderers are informed that they will be permitted by the Chief Officer to have a trial of Coal burning at both the stations for a period of six days. The rates for these days will be settled by the Chief Officer.

To enable the Coal dealers to tender after trial, the last date of accepting tenders is now fixed at 8th June, 1929.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office.
Dated 2nd May, 1929.

32188

THE
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AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES advertised to take place on Saturday, 11th instant, is POSTPONED by order of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Saturday, the 1st June, next

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of very valuable handsome mahoganised household furniture, specially made by the best known makers. The property of Captain L. A. Rayneau.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "The Mount", Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable handsome furniture such as Oval dining table, chairs, sideboards, dresser, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, writing bureau, book-cases, peg and bridge tables, rich single and double bedsteads with box mattresses, fancy dressing tables and chevals, almirahs, writing tables, hall-stands, etc., etc.

The property will be on view from Thursday and catalogues will be published.

Auction Sale of valuable handsome old carved blackwood furniture, old brassware, China carpets, etc., etc. The property of C. P. Wallace, Esq., Director, Turner Hoare and Co., and others.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at 23, Duxbury Lane, Colaba, very valuable old carved blackwood furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboards, curio stands, Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, carpets, H. M. V. gramophone with records, almirahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, rich glass, crockery and brass ware, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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A Sparkling Love Drama Involving a Mystery.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

THE MACDONA PLAYERS

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By BERNARD SHAW

Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
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New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

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For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

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As an eliminator of uric acid and other pain-producing deposits which cause rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, etc., Kutnow's Powder has a high reputation. Guaranteed free from sugar it may be safely taken by the diabetic.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Kalnoto's Powder. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Ltd., Bstally, Calcutta: Kemp & Co. Ltd., Gharni Rd., Bombay; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras, etc.

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Twice As Much For The Same Money

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STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.

JOHN CRABBIE & CO'Y LTD *DISTILLERS*
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CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Luxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles, at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe Thursday, the 9th instant, as a holiday owing to the Solar eclipse.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Notification dated 11th ultimo being now cancelled, telegrams for Formosa will be accepted at the usual rates. As notified in the Post and Telegraph Guide.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association will keep their Hundi transactions closed on Thursday next the 9th instant, on account of "Sun Eclipse" on that day.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

Owing to recent disturbance in the City the special general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha convened to meet to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. is postponed to Wednesday the 15th instant and will meet at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Congress House.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

At the meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee on 27th ult. Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, S. B. Mhadeshwar, Nanji Premji Dewji, L. B. Parkar, J. P. Kamat, J. C. Maitra, G. N. Desai, C. N. Sundaram and G. B. Nare were elected as member of the Council vice Messrs. G. R. Kadam, A. A. Alve, G. D. Daptary, A. B. Savant, B. R. Pedanekar, B. T. Alve, K. R. Avsekar, S. R. Krishnaswamy, P. A. Krishna Iyer who had ceased to be members of the Council by operation of the rules of this Committee.

KHADI SALES IN BHULESHWAR DISTRICT.

As usual the members of the above committee went this Sunday for hawking khaddar and within the space of 2 hours and a half could sell khaddar worth Rs. 92|-. In the afternoon Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai and Mr. Maneklal took advantage of the meeting of Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal and here khaddar worth Rs. 50|- was sold. Thus the sales of the day amounted to Rs. 142|-.

TEMPORARY CHANGE IN TIMING.

Due to the present disturbances, it has been resolved by the Grain Merchants' Association that upto Monday, the 14th instant, the time for presentation and payment of Hundis shall be as follows:—

Presentation of Hundis:—Upto 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Payment of Hundis:—Upto 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Further it has been resolved that the presentation of Hundis by merchants residing in dangerous localities should be made either through Bank or any of our Members or Hundis may be presented with endorsement of payment in which case payment shall be made by Crossed Order Cheque.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

1. Grand March, Militaire, Saint Saens; 2. Musical Comedy Selection Sunny, Kern; 3. Spanish Suite, La Fesia, Lacome; 4. Selection of Sandersons Song; 5. Concert Overture, Port and Peasant, Suppe; 6. Operetic Selection, Il Pagliacci, Lion Cavallo; 7. Cornet Solo, The Rosay, Colven; 8. Songs of Sullivan No. 2 and regimental Marches.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

At the adjourned meeting of the extraordinary general meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee held on the 27th ult., the following gentlemen were elected office bearers:—Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, President (in the place of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla arrested); Mr. Nanji Premji Devji, Vice-President; Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar, Jt. Hon. Secretary, vice Mr. P. J. Manjrekar who resigned.

TENNIS AT BANSDA

--:o:--

(From a Correspondent).

BANSDA, May 4.

The annual Tournament in Tennis of the Digvir Club, commenced on Tuesday, the 16th April. The outstanding matches of the first round were between Mr. M. R. Atodaria and Mr. T. P. Buch, and Mr. C. D. Buch and Mr. L. B. Dhimar; specially the latter one proved very interesting as the match ran into three sets and games were often called to deuce. The most interesting match perhaps of the whole tournament was between Mr. T. P. Buch and Mr. J. B. Sukhadia in the semi final. Every game was well fought out and some wonderful rallies were witnessed. Mr. Buch played some excellent tennis all through and deserved to win the match. The final also proved interesting but the spectators were partially disappointed as Mr. Vaishnava, the runner up did not show his usual form. H. H. the Maharajasaheb, a keen tennis player himself encouraged the members not only by witnessing the game but also by playing with the winner on the last day. The President of the Club was at home to the members during the time the matches lasted. The following is the detailed result:—

(1) Mr. T. P. Buch v. Mr. Atodaria (6—4), (6—4).

(2) Shrimant K. S. Pravinsinhji V. S. Mr. A. K. Chitre (6—0), (6—0).

(3) Mr. B H Upadhyay v. Mr. G B Karnik (6—0), (6—2).

(4) Mr. C D Buch v. Mr. L B Dhimar (5—7), (0—6), (1—6)

(5) Mr. I F Vaishnava v. Mr. C. V Purohit (6—0), (6—1).

(6) Mr. V R Mahajani v. Mr. G V Gupte (6—2), (6—2).

(7) Mr. J B Sukhadia v. Mr. B H Upadhyay (6—3), (6—2).

(8) Mr. T P Buch v. Mr. C D Buch (6—2), (6—2).

(9) Mr. I F Vaishnava v. Mr. V R Mahajani (6—3), (6—3).

(10) Mr. T P Buch v. Mr. J B Sukhadia (6—4), (3—6), (6—3).

(11) Mr. I F Vaishnava V V Shrimant K S Pravinsinhji (6—3). (6—3).

(12) Mr. T P Buch v. Mr. I F Vaishnava (6—4), (6—3).

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

--:o:--

DECLINE IN PRICES

Liverpool May 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market was due to open at a rise of 4 points put presence of buying orders at the opening hardened prices to 6 points above Saturday's close. As soon as buying orders were put through all the opening advance was wiped out on profit taking and prices ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow limit and closed at a decline of 3 points.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

The weather has been too cold. Slight to moderate rainfall in Central and Eastern belt. Entire belt partly cloudy. Between midnight and daybreak moderate rain in Memphis district and more rain expected.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 6.
Previous Closing Rate	18.91
To-day's Opening Rate	18.93 to 18.91
Difference	+ .02, nil
To-day's Closing Rate	18.63
Difference	—.28

LIVERPOOL.

	May 6.
Previous Closing Rate	10.00
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	+ .04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.97
Difference	—.03

WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT GENERAL STRIKE

—:o:—

Free Press Reviews Situation

BOMBAY, May 6.

The Labour corresppondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

There is widespread dismay at the recurrence of both the industrial and communal unrest in the city. But, to those, who had followed the march of events in the Labour world, neither the industrial unrest nor its reaction on communal amity has come as a surprise. The communal discord is a direct outcome of the industrial unrest. The Muslims are largely weavers and they form a fairly influential section of the Labour world, especially in the textile industry. In the earlier stages of the development of the present Labour movement, the leadership of which is vested in the leaders of the Red Flag Union, the Muslims gave their support to the strikers as they were organised. During the period, August 1927 to April 1928, when the general strike was launched there were in all sixteen strikes of which fifteen ended in total failure for the workers and only one ended in compromise. The number of workers involved was several thousands and many times the number of men directly affected.

SPREAD OF STRIKE FEVER.

Ordinarily, the failure of fifteen out of sixteen strikes would have discouraged Labour leaders from extending the strike movement. But, with increasing failures of strikes, the strike fever spread and the general strike was called in April. The strike continued till October. The strike was called off in October, 1925, as a result of an understanding arrived at between the Employers and the Workers' leaders by which all outstanding issues were referred to the Fawcett Committee. The terms of October, 1928, were available to the Labour leaders at any time during the period of the general strike, but the main reason why terms which were unacceptable for the best part of six months became acceptable in October was that the leaders found it difficult to continue the strike owing to the exhaustion of their resources. But, even when the truce was signed and the strike was called off, the Labour leaders, especially those of the Red Flag Union never tired of telling the rank and file that the next strike would be called by May, 1929. The period was thus fixed because majority of the workers who hail from Deccan can return to their homes during the rainy season and thus support themselves by agricultural labour for about four months.

90 LIGHTNING STRIKES.

The Labour leaders had expected that the Fawcett Committee's Report would give them an opportunity for calling a general strike on the ground of its unsatisfactory nature. Thus, there was not a single month in which industrial peace reigned since the truce of October, 1928. It has been computed that there have been in all ninety lightning strikes since October, 1928, notwithstanding the fact that definite undertakings had been given by the Labour leaders especially of the Red Flag Union that there would be no lightning strikes without exploration of recognised avenues of redress of grievances. And the Labour leaders never disguised the fact that the only object of their lightning strikes was to maintain unimpaired their hold on the workers. The lightning strikes were regarded as experiment in industrial sabotage. Many of the employers protested against these experiments but in vain. And, a section of the workers also protested. The lead in the revolt against the Red Flag Union came from the Muslim workers. The tension was steadily increasing. The riots had scarcely died down, when the leaders again returned to guerilla tactics and from 1st March work was brought to a standstill in the Wadia group of mills.

CAUSE OF PRESENT STRIKE.

The ostensible cause of the strike was the discharge with or without reason of about a score of men. The workers went on strike first and then the Union leaders formulated their grievances and demands which included the reinstatement of all discharged workers unconditionally as a condition precedent to resumption of work. The management promised to enquire into all cases of alleged victimisation, but insisted on unconditional resumption of work by men as a condition precedent to such an enquiry in view of the fact that the men had gone on lightning strike and had broken a specific agreement with the management.

The Wadia Mills remained closed for about five weeks. The Management explored all avenues of an amicable understanding with the labour leaders but failed. The Management then gave notice that all men would be paid off and fresh workers would be engaged. The workers were then paid off. The wages were received in settlement by the workers with the knowledge and consent of the union leader. Then, again, after due notice, the Wadia Management re-engaged workers and by the 20th April when the leaders of labour thought of resorting to general strike the Management had secured about 9,000 men of whom 3,000 were old men and 6,000 were new men. The general strike was called on this issue, although one of the ostensible causes was the refusal of the Chairman of the Mill-owners to agree to a procedure of inquiry into cases of victimisation which in his opinion could not possibly be made applicable to dozens of cases and was bound to prove ineffective.

TRIBUTE TO WORKER'S SOLIDARITY.

The Red Flag Union has brought about the strike involving about a lakh of workers although its Union membership is much less than that number. The success of the strike is a tribute to the solidarity of the workers. But, the fact remains that the Red Flag Union has brought about the general strike and inculcated in the minds of the workers that those who do not join the strike are 'traitors' and 'blacklegs' who do not deserve well of their fellow workers.

The peace which has been secured in the last forty-eight hours is a peace which has been secured at the point of the bayonet. It is not a peace that can be depended upon. The Peace Committee appointed at the Mayor's meeting has shirked the main issue. It is all very good to appeal for communal concord and to co-operate with the authorities. But there can be neither tranquillity or concord unless the root cause of the evil is removed. The root cause of the evil is the laborr unrest which is systematically promoted. The Labour Leaders accused the Employers of the responsibility for the unrest. The Employers accuse the Labour Leaders. To any student who studies the Fawcett Committee's report and the statements issued from time to time by the Mill-owners it seems to be fairly established that the responsibility for the unrest must be borne by the leaders of the left wing movement in the labour world.—Free Press.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Dates:—19th and 20th May.

All volunteers who are prepared to work for the above Conference which will be held on the 19th and 20th instant, are requested to write to the Secretary Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference, Khar, Bombay 21.

STOP PRESS

BENGAL ELECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The following Congressmen have been returned unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Council:—Mr. Hemchandra Naskar, and Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy from Twenty-four Pargunnahs, Rai Bahadur Badridas Goenka from Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta from Chittagong, Mr. Kiransankar Roy from Dacca, Dr. Kumudsankar Roy from Faridpur, Messrs. Hrishikesh Mitra, Kumar Dewendralal Khan, Pramathanath Banerjee and Mahendranath Maiti from Midnapur, Mr. Jogendranath Maitra from Pabna cum Bogra, and Mr. Saralkumar Dutt from Barisal. The Mahomedan candidates returned unopposed are Nawab Khwaja Habibullah from Dacca, and Maulvi Hassanali from Dinajpur. It is understood that Kumar Shibshekhareshwar Roy, the first non-official president of the Bengal Council, and Mr. Prasannadev Raikat have been returned unopposed from the Rajshahi Landholders and Jalpaiguri non-Mahomedan constituencies both on Swarajist tickets.—A. P.

40 ARRESTS IN KARACHI.

Forty Bhaiyas employed in the Thole produce yard who were arrested as a sequel to the alarming series of cotton fires, were to-day discharged by the Magistrate, the police stating that they had not been able to collect sufficient evidence to secure their conviction on charges of incendiarism. Badmashi proceedings, however, have been instituted against two Mucadams, Ram Bahadursing and Khemchand. The charges related to the alleged causing of thefts to be committed, helping in the disposal of stolen cotton and causing incendiarism among stocks in the produce yard.—A. P.

PASSENGER'S LOSS OF TRUNKS

—:o:—

VICTORIA DRIVER AND OWNER SENTENCED

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third Court disposed of a case in which Ebrahim Ismail, a victoria driver and Ebrbahim Mahomed, owner of the victoria were charged with criminal breach of trust as barrier and abetment of the same.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

The facts are complainant Mylapur Laxmanrao engaged the services of accused No. 1 to carry him and his friends Krishna Moortirao and others who arrived by the Madras Mail at about 9-30 p.m. on 12th April to convey them from the Victoria Terminus to their place of residence in Fort near the Town Hall. One Tatia Ganoo was the coolie they had engaged to load the victoria. In the hurry complainant forgot to take two of his trunks, and No. 1 was paid off. About 5 minutes after complainant discovered his loss but on looking out for No. 1 he was not to be found. Complainant lodged his complaint with the Police. The next morning in company of the Palton Road Police, complainant went to V. Terminus and found out the coolie. The information from the coolie led to the arrest of the victoria driver. Some property was recovered by the Police in the rooms of No. 1 and No. 2 himself produced some other property and surrundered himself. Both the accused had attempted to pledge the goods with a Marwari named Gulraj.

No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust and No. 2 to having retained stolen property.

The Court convicted the accused and sentenced No. 1 to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 2 months more and No. 2 to one day's S. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 2 months' imprisonment.

STOLE HIS MASTER'S CAR

—:o:—

BUTLER SENTENCED

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Rahn pressed for a deterrent sentence against Narsingh Khimji, a Hindu butler who was charged with having committed theft as a servant of a motor car No. Z5666 valued at Rs. 1,200 belonging to his master Mr. W. H. Brady, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Bombay Port Trust Railway. The accused was also charged with having driven the car in a rash and negligent manner and without a license on the 5th inst.

The car was found near the junction of the Wodehouse Road.

The accused pleaded guilty on all the counts and was sentenced to two months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 30. on the charge of theft in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. For driving rashly he was given Rs. 30 fine or in default 2 week's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, in default one week for driving without a license.

—:o:—

ALL-INDIA TIME TABLE

We have received a copy of the first issue of the All-India Time Table, an entirely new publication, covering passenger-carrying railway services of India, Burma and Ceylon, Steam services between Bombay, Karachi and Mangalore and those of Bengal and Burma and numerous road transport services. It is issued under the direction of the Railway Department, Government of India, by the G. I. P. Railway. The volume contains thirty-seven charts and plans in addition to the time and fare tables. Several features of considerable value to travellers are included in this publication—for example, tabular index, hill stations, hotels and public conveyance sections. The printing and general get-up of the book is good. It contains over 600 pages and is priced at Re. 1/- only.

GUIDE BOOK TO MATHERAN

The Picturesque Hill of Matheran, by T. S. Phadke, Matheran, price Re. 1.

This is a small guide-book to Matheran covering over 80 pages. It is divided into ten chapters containing useful information regarding the village. The booklet will be useful to those who pay a visit to Matheran or are desirous of knowing something about this popular hill station. It is dedicated to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as a token of gratitude for the valuable public services rendered by him. Lt.-Col. Irani, Superintendent of Matheran in his brief introduction, points out the usefulness of this publication. Over a dozen illustrations of places of interests are also included in this book.

"DOCTOR'S DILEMMA"

—:o:—

BERNARD SHAW'S MASTERPIECE AT OPERA HOUSE

"The Doctor's Dilemma", one of the best plays of Bernard Shaw, will be staged by the Macdona Players at the Royal Opera House tonight (Tuesday) and will be repeated on Thursday night.

It is the story of a number of doctors who are specialists in their own respective pet ideas of medical science. A young artist is suffering from tuberculosis, and his wife piteously appeals to them to save her husband's life. One of the doctors takes a fancy to the young lady and promises to treat him. But to her extreme disappointment she finds him called away to attend to the case of a brother-doctor who has extensive practice in the slums and is also infected with the same disease. The artist is ultimately taken in hand by a noted doctor, an egoist, who tries his pet fad on him. The experiment fails and the patient dies.

The point of this brilliant satire on the medical profession is that some of them who have original ideas are so much obsessed with the intellectual conception of their "discoveries" that they neglect their practical duty to their patients.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 5.

The President of the Council of Administration gave a farewell party to Mr. Trivedi, the Irrigation Engineer, who is resuming to his post as the Professor in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence he cannot get the extension. Mr. Trivedi was a very popular officer during his short stay in Bhavnagar where he will be remembered a good public and social worker.

Mr. Hemchand Ramji Mehta, L.C.E., the Executive Engineer of the Bhavnagar State Railway, whose services were lent to the Cutch State, is resuming to his post. Mr Mehta will also work as the Irrigation Engineer as well as the Port Officer who is going on leave to England. Mr. Mehta, it is understood, will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and his party are going to Cashmere by a special train to pass the summer heat which is very severe here. Just now the temperature is going as high as 120 degrees in the shade. Hot scorching winds are blowing.

The City Municipality has dispensed with the Chief Officer. Applications are invited for the post. The public now hopes that the Committee, this time, will not commit the same blunder as the last in selecting the candidate for this responsible post.

Although so far there is no official announcement, rumours are afloat that in order to stop the abuse of Cologne Water as a drinking liquor the State has decided to keep the stock under Medical Department. No merchant in Bhavnagar State will be allowed to sell Cologne Water, an article of every day use. This method, it is believed, will not be practicable. The public however awaits the official announcement before taking any steps in the matter.

(Continued from Column 7.)

S. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.

SECOND-CLASS.

B Sawhney.

PASS.

V S Gokhale; N D Joglekar; K S Khushalani; C L Pramar.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. E. (MECHANICAL).

FIRST-CLASS.

C K Shah.

SECOND-CLASS.

S R Godbole; N D Joglekar; V G Lele; C L Parmar T N Tolani; V R Vaidya.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

Entitled to keep terms for the S. E. Examination.—Nos. 3, 9, 40, 48, 59, 93.

A V Shah, wins the Kahandas Manchharam Scholarship.

B K Choksi, wins the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

II.—S. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION

Entitled to keep terms for the B. E. (Civil) Examination.—Nos. 21, 60, 71, 139.

R E Mirza, wins the Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship.

A H Pandya wins the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship.

K C Pandya, wins the Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.

III.—B. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize has been awarded to N D Daftary.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize has been divided between N.D Daftary and A D'Souza.

The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize has been awarded to K G Bhate.

V.—B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.

C K Shah, wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

RESULTS OF ENGINEERING EXAMINATIONS

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

FIRST CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

B K Choksi; V S Vernekar; A V Shah; R E De Sa; V V Apte; S C Oak; S C Marathe; L A Patel; and M H Patel.

SECOND CLASS.

F B Angadi; G B Bagul; V M Bhobe; V F Chaphalkar; S N Damle; S V Desai; A F R D'Souza; Y K Ghanekar; T A A A Gulbargawalla; G L Joglekar; K S Joglekar; G V Kale; R G Kanetkar; K D Kapadia; D N Karaka; S A Kothavale; I M Koyawala; S V Kulkarni; S K Latnekar; S B Marwadi; T I Patel; V S Sali; P K Sathe; V S Sathe; B M Shah; S C Shah; S K Shah; R K Toraskar; F J Vachha; K B Vagholkar; D K Bedekar; K J Bharucha; K M Bhatia; U J Bhatt; G P Bhojani; M D'Mello; S P Gore; T D Kewalramani; R M Kotdawala; H U Makhijani; T K Mangharamani; T S Mankad; R C Mansukhani; V T Mate; M C Mehta; M N Mewada; B K Nanavaty; C S Patel; K H Patel; S A Patel; F M Patwa; G V Phansalkar; J R Rajani; L S Ramsinghani; M M Sanghavi; K J Sapra; P C Shah; R T Shah; A Md. B Shaikh; R K Thakar; K T Tinani; Y R Tipnis; R M Vadhelvala.

PASS.

A M Aga; K K Dani; C B Deosthali; H K Desai; D D Deshpande; R M Duff; G D Gokhale; V D Gokhale; S R Hiremath; N G Jamkhandi; R N Joshi; S M Kasbekar; M A Kureshi; W G Modak; R M Page; S B Panchal; S P Patel; G R Umbrani; R M Castelino; K M Chandiramani; N T Chandwani; V K Chhapia; S H Dikshit; V E Kanga; A A A K K Lodhi; B N Manchandia; S K Mulye; S M Postwala; H N Risbud; C T Sahajwalla; S A Sharma; V L Sipahimalani; K V Thadhani; B B Thaker; C R Thakker.

S. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST-CLASS IN ORDER OF MERIT.

A H Pandya; K C Pandya; S V Desai; C H Sangvi; R N Thacker; L H Danekar; V K Chitale; H C Shah; G K Patil; M N Tapaswi.

SECOND-CLASS.

A S Adke; T V Agashe; V R Bhinge; M D Bhojani; P M Choudhari; C B Doshi; R M Duff; G D Gokhale; K V Joglekar; K S Kati; S B Kavthekar; V B Manerikar; V N Padsalgikar; R M Page; S B Panchal; A K Patel; C R Patel; D B Patel; I J Patel; S N Ranade; V G Ratanaparkhi; G K Ahya; Y A Akbani; V K Bakre; V T Dave; K G Deodhar; D J Desai; G B Dikshit; A Fonseca; R M Hemnani; R S Jethwani; V H Joshi; B V Jannarkar; N N Kulkarni; A K Mehta; R S Mehta; R E Mirza; S V Motwani; S A Nadgouda; H M Pancholy; D R Paradkar; C O Sanghavi; R N Shah; V N Vaahani.

PASS.

A H M A K Agha; N T Aminbhavi; V V Bedekar; N R Bhagwat; R B Bhosekar; N K Bonde; B P Chaudhari; A V D'Costa; S B Desai; N K Gandhi; M R Ghodke; K N Honwad; S G Inamdar; J S Joshi; G L Kanhere; H J Kothari; M N Kulkarni; M V Mahajan; Y G Munshi; S K Nadkarni; N V Pandit; M S Phadke; J Y Ranade; A S A H Shaikh; G R Umbrani; V M Bawishi; D R Desai; J K Doshi; H S Jagtiani; V C Kothari; B V Mehta; D T Panthaki; C V Pinjani; N R Sadarangani; H N Shahani; A G I B Shaikh.

B. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

N D Daftary; K G Bhate; K M Bhatia; J M Chavda and J S Joshi; G S Chandhari and A D'Souza; P A Golikeri; H K Tulpule; K B Khushalani.

SECOND CLASS.

R F M Abdur; N T Aminbhavi; N K Bonde; K V Champhekar; D N Chavan; H D Chitale; A N Desai; M M Desai; R D Desai; B G Dholakia; G S Diwan; A J Doshi; R S Hulyalkar; D P Jog; P A Joshi; S B Joshi; V A Joshi; M G Karmakar; M S Kini; V G Kuber; J T Mehta; Y G Munshi; S K Neurgaonkar; C L Patel; C C Patel; M N Patni; M S Phadke; D V Phatarpekar; K V Sane; H S Sathaye; K B Sathe; C H Shah; D S Thakur; G S Thosar; D A Advani; D S Argade; S Bandyopadhyay; V M Bawishi; N K Bhagwat; B M Bharadwaj; R G Chawla; V B Chiniwalla; R H Chokhavatia; K R Desai; V M Desai; R L Gurusahani; D P Jethwani; L D Keswani; H M Khaladkar; J H Malkani; A V Paes; T D Sanghvi; C J Shah; S D Shah; V J Shah; K D Shukla; J N Sodawaterwalla; M P Tahilramani; P K Vora.

PASS.

P K Dave; P R Golikeri; L J Chablani; T B Gandhi; K V Thadani.

(Continued in Column 6)

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1929.

Maharashtra Prepares

—:o:—

The resolutions of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Bandra are a fitting response to the President's call to action. They are all practical resolutions, leave the old time appeals to Government severely alone, and call upon the people to act in an organised manner to get redress for their various grievances. The programme recommended loyally follows the lines laid down by the Calcutta session of the Congress. The resolution in favour of contesting the ensuing elections on the basis of the Nehru Report and the Congress programme, closely follows the suggestion of the President and will go a long way in popularising the National Demand for immediate and complete Dominion Status for India. The resolution in favour of complete prohibition was rendered necessary both by the lead given by the Congress and the recent reactionary policy of the Bombay Government. It is interesting to note that the resolution was strongly supported by a leader of fishermen. The prohibition movement has great potentialities if the masses are encouraged by Congress volunteers to take it up in right earnest. Among other methods of agitation we would suggest a concentrated campaign in some selected talukas where prohibition should be made a settled fact by sheer dint of persuasion even in the absence of legislative aid. We need hardly point out that such a campaign will be a great help in village reconstruction in general. Of special importance is the resolution against 'Untouchability.' A similar resolution was shut out at the last session of the Conference at Poona on the frivolous ground that it was of a religious character and could not be appropriately discussed at a political conference. It is very gratifying to note that this plea was not urged by any one at the present session. Almost every speaker regarded 'Untouchability' as an unmitigated evil from the social, religious and political point of view. Mr. G. V. Ketkar ex-Editor of "Kesari", went even so far as to say amidst applause: "Let us not enter a temple if that temple is not meant for all Hindus. Let us not bow to that God if he is not the God for all Hindus." These are memorable words, coming from a Brahmin. And the applause that accompanied it reveals the nobler forces working silently in the Sanghatan movement.

One of the most important resolutions of the Conference was that in favour of the boycott of foreign cloth and popularisation of Khaddar. Despite the disparaging criticism in some odd quarters in Maharashtra against this part of the Congress programme, the resolution was adopted by the Conference unanimously. The resolution called upon all Congress organisations in the province to put forth their best efforts in the course of the next eight months to "advocate and stimulate the production and adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi so as to make the programme a great success." None need grudge this legitimate emphasis on an infant industry struggling against tremendous handicaps or mistake it for a ban on Indian mill cloth. Such a ban does not and cannot exist. An early complete boycott of foreign cloth is utterly impossible without the joint aid of Khaddar and mill cloth. The most momentous resolution of the Conference was that which condemned the arbitrary enhancement of land revenue in several talukas of Maharashtra, such as Baglan, Malegaon Bassein, Palghar, and Deogad and which recommended "an effective agitation on the lines of Bardoli." Maharashtra has always loved a good fight and this resolution and the one about the boycott of foreign cloth promise abundant fight of the most bracing kind.

While all these resolutions are very good so far as they go, we cannot but note one or two regrettable omissions. We expected the Conference to recommend boldly the dropping of the Khaddar franchise, not because we are or want the Conference to be against Khaddar but because we want even non-believers in Khaddar to be in the Congress. We regret the Conference ignored this subject altogether. It did well to pass a resolution in support of the Nehru Report. It might have done better by urging the completion of the Hindu-Muslim settlement and better still by making specific recommendations conducive to a settlement. The tendency to let things drift, whether it be due to despair or apathy, is much to be deplored. As we have often pointed out before, there is no room for despair and apathy is dangerous. We trust the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will resume its efforts to bring about a complete communal settlement.

India Insulted

—:o:—

In the case brought by the London police against anti-Simonite demonstrators charging them with obstruction and disorderly conduct on the day of the arrival of the Simon Seven in London, Professor Sanyal was ordered by the Magistrate "to be bound over for five pounds for good behaviour during the year." The evidence in the case bears eloquent testimony to the grotesque nature of the charges laid against Prof. Sanyal. One of the constables on duty, a prosecution witness, admitted in cross-examination by the accused that only Englishmen were allowed inside Victoria Station while Indians were refused such admission. Prof. Sanyal categorically denied having obstructed the police or having used insulting words towards them and his statement was corroborated by two British witnesses, students from the London University, one of whom stated that he saw Indians roughly handled while the other deposed that they were "sorting out every dark-faced man." It is clear from the details of the case against Prof. Sanyal as supplied in the Free Press message that it was not he but the police who were guilty of encroachment upon personal liberties. His appeal to the Magistrate "not to make a use of the machinery of justice for political purposes" fell on deaf ears, but the whole episode of the arrests of the anti-Simonite demonstrators shows how keen the British Government were in faking up a grand reception for the Simonites. The police on duty on the occasion are reported to have broken up and trampled down the Indian national flag. Questioned about this incident in the Commons, the Home Secretary had the effrontery to reply "Nothing is known about a national flag." The wanton assault as well as the insolent reply deserve to be strongly protested against at public meetings throughout India.

Shelved

—:o:—

The avalanche of talk at the Disarmament Committee at Geneva has as usual produced the result that Britain and her ally in imperialist ambitions, Japan and her close associates in defeating every proposal for the genuine reduction in armaments, France and Italy wished to secure. By 22 votes to 2, the Committee declared itself in favour of a resolution submitted by the French and American delegations that the proposal for a direct limitation of war material should be rejected. The Committee also noted that the system of indirect limitation "had not met with general assent." Evidently with this declared apathy for accepting either direct or indirect limitation the only work the Committee proposes to do is to indulge in more academic talk about disarmaments. It is significant that the Chinese and the Soviet delegations voted against this hypocritical policy of favouring neither direct nor indirect limitation, while the German delegate showed his disgust at the farce by abstaining from voting.

An Indian Aviator.

—:o:—

All Indians will eagerly look forward to Mr. P. N. Kabali's projected solo flight from England to India in his own plane "Arya" He proposes to leave England before the end of this month so as to reach India before the monsoon. As the plane has a range of only a thousand miles, he will fly in stages covering the total distance of nearly 6,000 miles in ten days. This is the first long distance flight by an Indian but let us hope the example of Mr. Kabali will soon be followed by other Indians despite the lack of proper encouragement worth the name from Government. We are glad to understand that another Indian named Mr. V. R. Koratkar is now receiving instruction in air-craft in England. The opportunities available to Indians are few but these must be fully availated of. Indian Princes can do a great deal to popularise aviation among Indians.

WHY IS BRITAIN IN INDIA?

—:o:—

ADMISSIONS BY BRITISH POLITICIANS AND PUBLICISTS.

(BY B. M. D.)

III.*

With the object of thoroughly and effectively exposing the hypocritical, hysterical and insulting propaganda of British vested interests against alleged racial discrimination in the Haji Bill, which is the argument most often repeated by advocates of British shipping, on which the greatest emphasis is laid, and to which the greatest possible importance is attached by them, it is necessary to show what is the real object behind it. In our last article quotations were given from the writings and speeches of some eminent Englishmen who have been frank and honest enough to admit that Britain held India for her own good. In this article the present writer will submit more evidence of the same nature from the speeches and writings of some other Englishmen.

ONE STANDARD ONLY.

In an article in the "Empire Review" of February 1919, Mr. Justice Beaman of the Bombay High Court wrote: "We did not take India nor do we keep India, for the Indians. Only those claims can be allowed to be legitimate which can be granted compatibly with maintaining in the full efficiency, the supremacy of England in India ..... If, as I think, we took India solely in the interests of England, and hold India in the interests of England, it follows that the interests of England not only in fact are, but ought to be avowed the guiding principle of our Indian policy. Every reform, every large measure, all important administrative changes should be referred to one standard and *one standard only*, the interests of England."

THE REAL REASON.

During the spring and early summer of 1920, an extensive discussion was carried on in the English periodical press on the questions, why is Britain in India? What is the value of India to the British Empire? Why should India continue to be held? Here is a beautiful summary of it: "In the many articles brought out by the discussion, there was here and there a reference to England's 'responsibility', to her 'beneficent purposes,' to the claim that she is there and must stay for 'India's good.' But all these considerations were quickly passed by for others of more importance, the writers giving plain evidence that they had put them forward merely because they were expected to do so or to ease the British conscience, knowing all the while how hollow they were. The real and all over-shadowing reasons given why England is in India and why she intends to stay there, were that India is of great value to the British Empire; that she is a great asset financially, industrially, commercially, politically and militarily.

INDIA-THE MILCH-COW.

Some of the writers laid stress upon her great area and vast popuation, which would render her, if she should be lost to Britain, and become hostile 'almost as formidable as China,' or 'as Russia and Germany combined.' Others emphasised her very great and as yet undeveloped natural resources, which England could not afford to lose. The discussion spread into Parliament where the prevailing sentiment expressed was in substantial harmony with that of the Lord Chancellor. Here we have the whole story,—from the London Press and from the leading officials of the British Government. The Indian people—more than one-sixth of the population of the earth—must be held in subjection (1) because India is the keystone of Britain's power and greatness as a world-wide Empire based on conquest and force; and (II) because from India is drawn a large part of England's material wealth." (We are indebted to Sunderland's "India in Bondage" for the summary.)

Many years ago Sir Edward Dicey wrote: "In every part of the world where British interests are at stake, I am in favour of advancing and upholding those interests, even at the cost of annexation and at the risk of war."

A writer in the "New Statesman" (of the 7th November 1919), wrote: "We went to India to exploit her wealth. We succeeded to the extent of impoverishing her—making her starved, unhappy, uneducated. The state of India is a crime, and the only problem worth considering is how long we are going to allow the crime to remain on the conscience of Great Britain."

HIDEOUS ABNORMALITY.

We shall now lead the evidence of eminent and impartial Americans in further support of our charges..

Williams Jennings Bryan who was Secretary of State and three times a candidate for the U. S. Presidency, after an extended visit in India, wrote: "British rule in India is far worse, far more burdensome to the people and far more unjust than I had supposed. The trouble is that England acquired India for England's advantage, not for India's. She holds India for England's benefit not for India's and she administers India with an eye to England's interest, not to India's."

In "Young India" of August 1920 (of New York) Charles Edward Russell, diplomat and author of many books, said: "We

(Continued on Page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 7th and 13th April.

Notes of the Day

Deal With The Old Firm Again.

"Deal with the old firm again and all will be well". This is, in effect, Mr. Baldwin's advice to the British voters on the eve of the general election. In a "Message to the Nation" he says that the Tories are not going to make "rash and spectacular promises". Mr. Baldwin, the man of peace, hates spectacular effects. His policy is what the capitalist bosses who control the Tory Party funds dictate to him it should be. He is a cautious man and tells the electors "We shall keep faith and shall not promise more than we can perform". But the trouble is that the average middle and working class voter is beginning to realise what the Tories have already performed. The Derating proposals of Mr. Churchill have meant a free gift to brewers, distillers and tobacco manufacturers of £480,000 a year and the amazing suggestion in his budget to reduce licenses on public houses means a sacrifice of revenue to the tune of £970,000.

Fooling The People.

It is true, of course, that at election times each political party comes out with a particularly attractive specific to cure the political and social maladies from which a country suffers. The astute and adroit Mr. Lloyd George has fixed upon unemployment in Britain as the one great evil to be tackled and has come out with a big scheme to relieve it, principally by developing roads. The Labour programme, with an eye to the flapper vote, promises legislation which will improve the legal status of women and ameliorate their economic condition. What have the Tories to offer? Rating Relief for agriculture which will go into the pockets of the landlords, and a species of housing relief which will swell the dividends again of the building syndicates and for the rest they counsel patience. It is extremely likely that the Labour programme will attract the majority of voters, and no wonder.

Pertinent Suggestion.

It is a pertinent suggestion which Mr. C. F. Andrews makes when he states in a cable to Pundit Motilal Nehru from Victoria, British Columbia, that what India needs to improve her relations with Canada is "an Agent-General similar to Mr. Sastri in South Africa". He sends the welcome news that Canadians have been deeply impressed by Dr. Tagore's recent visit to their country. This distinguished son of India has already paved the way for a good understanding between Canada and India with his cultural mission, an understanding the foundations of which may be said to have been laid by Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar. It will be difficult for India to find another Srinivasa Sastri, but the excellent impression already made by Sir Kurma Reddi as his successor in South Africa is a happy indication that if the Government of India proceed to act, as they should, upon the practical suggestion of Mr. Andrews, non-official Indians of requisite calibre and destinction will not be wanting to fill the responsible post of Agent-General for India in Canada.

Beastly

Of the many ugly features of the disturbances in the city the most deplorable are the wanton assaults on women and children. It is reported that on Saturday gangs of Muslim hooligans held up taxis at Dongri and at Reay Road and brutally assaulted the women and children in the cars. It is difficult to believe that any but a maniac would assault children unless he is dead drunk. Till the situation is brought completely under control it would be safest for people not to expose their women and children to any danger of molestation in the disturbed areas. We would also warn Government once again against the danger of keeping liquor shops open in the city.

A Thought For The Day

"That, which is good to be done, cannot be done too soon; and if it is neglected to be done early, it will frequently happen that it will not be done at all".

—BISHOP MANT.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIA

Need of Extensive Co-operative Facilities

HON. MR. RAMDAS PANTULLU'S SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVED METHODS

The following are some extracts from the presidential address of the Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu delivered at the 11th Session of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Congress on Saturday last.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

The present session of your Congress synchronises with a notable land-mark in Indian Rural Development, the Silver Jubilee Year of the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904. The significance of that legislative measure lies in the introduction, into the socio-economic life of the people of the principles of modern co-operation. Such elements of co-operation as our old rural economy possessed became virtually inpossessed because virtually inadeadaptable to our alteted conditions of life, with the distintegration of that economy, although a few of those elements might have survived and could be still harnessed to certain forms of our associated effort. The present day economic individualism emanating from the modern 'Legislator's Anvil, the Judge's Rod, the Settlement Officer's Compass" and other like factors has become an accomplished fact and demands new solutions and requires new types of co-operative endeavour to combat its evils. It is precisely in this direction that the framers of the Act of 1904 started the experiment which is full of promise and potentiality.

STOCK-TAKING.

I should have been tempted to make a survey, however, brief it may be, of the achievements of the movement, especially on an occassion like this when we are celebrating the happy event of the completion of the 25th year of its inauguration, but for two reasons which appear to me to make such a survey unnecessary at this juncture. So far as India, as a whole, is concerned, the movement was very recently surveyed by the Linlithgow Commission and its general verdict is now before the public. In the process of our national reconstruction the economic factors of the movement that count are the business efficiency of the co-operative institutions, their utility in enhancing the agricultural incomes and wealth of the country, relieving the burden of unproductive debt, freeing trade from needless middlemen, and enhancing the value and reputation of the country's products in the markets; its moral factors that count are "the sense of harmony and unity" that the movement creates, "tolerance of divergent opinions intolerance of waste and a consciousness of individual freedom and worth." Tested from either of these two viewpoints, we can certainly point to something which has been already achieved and which holds out a large promise for the future. So far as your province is concerned, the progress of the movement was ably surveyed at your previous congresses, and there is little that I can usefully add to that survey. A Provincial Bank with plentiful resources, 67 central banks with a working capital of two and a half crores of rupees, 8,900 societies with a membership of over 2 1/2 lakhs and a provincial federation looking after audit and development are something for which you can claim credit and the services rendered by all these organisations cannot but have tangible effects on the lives of the people who have come under their influence.

REFORM OF OUR FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

I have no doubt that you will agree with me that the reform of our financial organisations should be given the foremost place in our deliberations, for a perfect system of rural credit is one of the greatest economic needs of India. Nevertheless, well ordered and systamatised co-operative finance has yet to be developed, and I may b epardoned for stating that no province in India has so far succeeded in doing so as I shal illustrate a little later. The supply to our central financial reservoirs is fairly copious and steady and the scope for the distribution to credit to the ultimate borrowers, the peasants is practically unrestricted; nevertheless, we are faced with a bwildering situation, owing to the channels along which the credit was designed to flow, being thickly silted up, the little quantity of credit that manages to reach its destination failing to yield the expected return and the central reservoirs surplusing in consequence, seeking escape through unco-operative outlets, while roots at the other end of the co-oper-channels are withering.

CENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND POLICIES.

Excessive decentralisation of administration and financial polices is a real source of weakness in our organisations, and it accounts for many of our troubles. Lack of coordination between the Provincial Bank, central banks and primary credit societies cannot but lead to confusion of aims and clash of interests which may ultimately result in financial chaos.

NEED FOR CHEAP CREDIT.

Next to perfecting our organisations comes the improvement and systematisation of our business methods. Co-operative rural credit, in order to prove efficacious and beneficial should not only be 'prompt' and 'adequate but must be also cheap.' I am in emphatic disagreement with those who preach against the so-called dangers of money being made available too cheaply to the agriulturists. In my opinion credit to agriculturists should be as cheap as we can possibly make it. Agriculture in this country is far from being a remunerative occupation, owing to a variety of causes, the most important of which is the economic weakness of the peasant arising from want of cheap capital credit and organisation. The purchasing power of the Indian agricultural producer, viewed as a consumer, stands very low to-day, and is on a downward incline. It sounds incredible that production credit which carries interest at 12 1/2 per cent. to the village societies and 15 5/8 per cent and even 18 3/4 per cent in so-called backward areas to the ultimate borrowers can help the agriculturists to produce profitably except probably in very select areas or particularly valuable crops. Judging from your rates on deposits both in the provincial and the central banks, money does not appear to be either dearer or more scarce than it is in Madras; 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent. paid by the Provincial Bank and 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. paid by the central banks is only a trifle higher than what we pay, and the fact that all your banks are surplusing testifies to the abundance of available capital and to the confidence which your banks command in the money market. Your Provincial Bank's 'present' level of lending rate to central banks appears to be precisely the same as ours, namely 6 per cent. The question then arises why such oppressive rates of interest as 12 1/2 per cent. and 15 5/8 per cent. should continue to be charged to the societies and their members respectively. Without knowing more about the details of your working, I am unable to say whether a margin of 6 per cent. between borrowing and lending rates is called for to keep your central banks going. We, in Madras, not only manage with a margin of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. but also make liberal contributions to supervision and obtain decent profits. It is just possible that the comparative smallness of your central banks' operations, the high dividend rate of 12 1/2 per cent. and the multifarious duties with which they are charged, necessitate a larger margin than that in Madras, where the operations are much larger.

THE SHORT TERM LOAN.

The short term of self-liquidating loan is crop finance—money needed for costs of labour, seed, manure, petty personal expenses of the cultivator and the like, Experience shows that this form of credit is, as a rule, obtainable by the ryot seeking it from the hands of agencies other than his own village society. The popularity of crop finance chiefly depends upon the ease and promptitude with which it is made available in right time for the seasonal operations to be fruitful.

THE INTERMEDIATE LOAN.

The intermediate loan is a form of credit with which the cultivators seem to be familiar and which is getting more and more popular in some provinces. It is a necessary and substantial supplement to the short term cultivation loans for many agricultural purposes of a productive character often require larger amounts of accommodation than can be repaid out of the year's harvest, and the borrower can liquidate it only out of his savings in the course of a few years.

THE LONG TERM LOAN.

My study of the conditions of Co-operative Banking in India have led me to the conclusion that the equipment and existing resources of Central Banks are such as to necessarily limit their operations to short term and intermediate production credit and to marketing credit. Debt-redemption is undoubtedly a most beneficial and pressing purpose in our rural economy. Nevertheless, it is an unproductive purpose and money lent for it cannot in most cases be recovered within a reasonably short time without crippling the resources which the agriculturists requires for keeping himself and his industry going or without driving him to the money-lender once more. I am unable to accept your Registrar's assertion that a cultivator can clear his debts in ten years by means of loans for that period from rural credit societies, nor am I prepared to accept his estimate that one crore of rupees will suffice to wipe out the indebtedness of the members of your societies.

LAND MORTGAGE CREDIT.

Barring schemes of commercial land mortgage banks, registered under the Indian Companies Act, with which we are not here directly concerned, long term mortgage credit may be developed and dispensed in one of two ways. The scheme which is at present generally favoured is that of establishing separate institutions called co-operative land mortagage banks, with a central organisation to raise long term funds by issuing debentures on the collective guarantee or floating charge of all the mortgages, to finance a network of primary mortgage banks which are conceived as limited liability associations of borrowers and non-borrowers, the number of shares held being limited and dividends kept low, and adequate arrangements being made to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrowers' credit and repaying capacity and efficient management of affairs in general.

AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

If there is no reasonable prospect of converting your department to the generally accepted view about the utility of land mortgage banks, you many consider an alternative proposal. The scope of the existing co-operative central banks may be so expanded as to enable them to develop special long term resources by forming a distinct mortgage credit branch in them.

MARKETING CREDIT,

A perusal of the literature available to me on the progress of co-operative movement in your province shows that marketing credit has not received any attention hitherto. In fact, the number of your purchase and sale societies and agricultural sale societies, small as it is, is falling off and the report of their working for 1927 says that the few that exist are working at a loss and their further organisation has been stopped. Till very recently things were very much the same in Madras also. But since 1924-25, when our "loan and sale societies "made their first apperance, their benefits are being increasingly appearance appreciated and their number is growing; and this offers a very promising means of increasing the wealth of cultivators by enabling them to withold their crop from the market till they obtain reasonable prices.

BANKING FACILITIES.

I have so far dealt with the reform of the existing financial machinery and the overhauling of our business methods. Among our demands, which are of long standing, may be mentioned: (i) the necessity to place the facilities at present enjoyed by the Co-operative Banks from the Imperial Bank on a footing of contractual guarantee, (ii) enlarging those facilities by making provision for financing Co-operative Banks on specially favourable terms such as granting long term loans for periods over 12 months at bank rate on the pronotes or bonds of the Provincial Banks with fixed instalments, and short term loans or 12 months and under on pronotes at 1 per cent. below the bank rate, (iii) the employment of Co-operative Banks in the business of discounting bills of exchange or granting loans or cash credits for financing agricultural operations, (iv) the relaxation of the rigours of the Income-tax law, so far at least as our investments in public securities and land motgage debentures are concerned, and (v) the recognition of approved Central Banks in select localities, where the Imperial Bank has no branches as agencies for the management of Government Local Sub-Treasuries. But, the most difficult and far reaching problems to be solved are, how to connect agricultural credit with the banking system of the country, and what form the State-aid to the movement should take.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture wound up their long catalogue of "defects" and "disquieting conditions" of the movement with the following recommendation; "The only remedy which appears to offer any sure prospect of success is the patient and persistent education in the principles and meaning of co-operation of the members of the primary societies by teachers competent to perform the task efficiently under adequate supervision." This is a correct solution so far as it goes. But a scheme of education to be comprehensive and fully beneficial must have three aims. One is to educate the members of the societids in the principles and methods of co-operation; it will be a long and persistent process, for our object is to make every man and woman a member of our society. A second aim is to effectively train men and women in the technique of business management of institutions simultaneously with the acquisition of a thorough grounding in co-operative principles, in order to employ them to take charge of the various institutions and run them, either as paid or unpaid workers as the case may be. A third aim is to promote the study of co-operation by people generally and to disseminate co-operative knowledge by all available modern educational methods, so as to create a favourable atmosphere for the spread of the co-operative movement and for the springing up of co-operative institutions all over the country.

CO-OPERATION AND NATION BUILDING.

The most interesting Chapter in the Agricultural Commission's Report is that dealing with the Village. Its central lesson is that the life problems of the villager should be tackled in their entirety that the producer cannot be separated from the man and that therefore any scheme for the amelioration of the agriculturist ought to take note of "the inseparable inter-relation existing between the social and economic activities of farm life and try to correlate them". The economic, social and political development of Rural India demands the co-ordination of many factors and several agencies. It is now generally admitted that co-operation occupies a high place among them.

I am grieved to read the following passage in the latest report of your Registrar on the working of the societies. "It is unfortunate that the demon of dissension and party feelings has made its sway even within the sacred precincts of the Temple of Co-operation and wrangles and scrambles for election to the directorate have followed in its wake." What lead can co-operators who are thus divided give to Rural India and what contribution can they make to Nation Building? If the infection is carried to the villages, I fear that each little village, instead of developing into a tiny Republic administering its own affairs for the common good of all its residents will become the battle field of political, communal and even personal strife. I therefore earnestly appeal to my brother co-operators to forget everything else in the joy of common service to the Motherland.

KHADI HAWKING IN KATHIAWAR

MANGROL, May 6.

The Khadi hawking party organised by the Kathiawar Political Conference began their tour from the 25th April. Khadi worth Rs. 1,500 has been sold up-to-date, including Vankaner and Rajkot 350 rupees each, Jetpur Rs. 650 and Junagad about Rs. 150. It is expected Mangrol will buy Rs. 400 of Khadi. About one hundred Congress workers have been enlisted. The State officials everywhere show great sympathy and buy Khadi. The party proceeds to Chorvad, Madhupur, Navibandar, Porbandar and Jamnagar next week. The party consists of twelve including five ladies.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

MR. RAJA'S AMENDMENT TO NEHRU REPORT RESOLUTION

In the course of a statement to the Press regarding the opposition to the Nehru Report Resolution in the Maharashtra Provincial Conference Mr. H. D. Rajah says:—

Among many resolutions to be moved in the Conference there was one referring to the Nehru Report and Independence. I gave notice of an amendment which was exactly similar to that of the amendment moved by Sjt. Subhaschandra Bose at Calcutta. Everybody was hopeful of this amendment and it was expected that the President would call me to move it. Though according to order this resolution was eighth many other resolutions succeeding this were moved and debated and finally passed. One of these resolutions says that "This Conference is of opinion that the coming election must be fought out on the basis of the Nehru Report.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT OF ORDER.

At the fag end of the day the resolution giving full support to the Nehru Report was moved by Mr. J. K. Mehta and duly seconded. Then to my great surprise I found that the President did not allow me to move my amendment and ruled it out of order since the Conference had accepted a former resolution regarding the Nehru Report. I argued that the former resolution was only an expression of opinion and the very fact that a separate resolution was brought forward to give support to Nehru Report clearly showed that both were different and that the amendment had nothing to do with the former resolution and hence I should be allowed to move it. But the President would not hear me and ruled the amendment out of order.

Thus the ruling compelled me to oppose the motion outright. I was quite confident that had I been allowed to move my amendment it would have been carried by a large majority. After my speech Miss Bhesania wanted to oppose the resolution but finally she was prevailed upon by the President not to do so. Thus the resolution when put to vote and was opposed only by four. I have no doubt that many people who remained neutral would have supported my amendment had it been moved.

CALICUT'S CIVIC WELCOME TO. PT MALAVYIA

PANDITJI TALKS OF EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITIES

CALICUT, May 6.

The citizens of Calicut accorded civic reception to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Town Hall this morning.

Addressing a packed House including ladies, Pandit Malaviya surveyed the present political situation in India and stressed the need for concerted action to create united public opinion in favour of full Dominion Status for India.

Proceeding the Pandit pleaded for the boycott of foreign cloth as a visible proof of unity and for the encouragement of home industries. He concluded by exhorting the audience to remove all communal inequalities and disabilities existing to-day and create a feeling of mutual confidence by giving equal opportunities to all without distinction of caste or creed.

The Pandit is leaving Calicut this afternoon 'en route' to Travancore via Nilambur, Palghat and Kottayam.—A. P.

ANTI-CHOLERA MEASURES IN MEERUT JAIL

MAJOR RAHMAN'S PROMPT ACTION

MEERUT, May 6.

Timely and prompt anti-cholera measures taken by Major Rahman, Superintendent of the Jail, has been successful in checking the disease from spreading. It appears that the infection was brought in from outside, as a man who had an attack of cholera was seen in the Courts the day prior to his contracting it. Before the disease could be detected, four men had been infected, three of whom died and the fourth recovered. Immediately the infection was discovered, the barracks were vacated and disinfected and "contacts" were segregated. The supply of green vegetables was stopped, drinking water was boiled and the sources of water-supply were disinfected. It is now hoped that there will be no more cases of cholera in the jail.—A. P.

MACHINE TO REPLACE MAN

Advent of a New Industrial Revolution

GREAT PROBLEM FACES LABOUR

I. F, T- U.'s Threefold Economic Programme

In a resolution passed by the International Trade Union Congress held at Paris in 1927, on the subject of the economic problems of the working class, the Executive of the I. F. T. U. was requested to examine the question of the economic situation of the workers, especially the promotion of general economic progress, rationalisation, national and international cartels, and the home market and its economic importance and then to discuss these matters in a subsequent meeting of the General Council, with a view to "drawing up a permanent programme of action and devising suitable methods for its attainment". At the last Executive Meeting of the I. F. T. U., held at Amsterdam on March 21st—23rd, economic experts were invited to attend, and the Executive dealt with all these problems, thus doing important preparatory work for the further discussions to be held at the General Council Meeting at Prague next May.

L. Jouhaux (vice-president of the I. M. T. U.) now writes in "Le Peuple" on the present stage of the discussions, with special reference to the work of the experts:

THREEFOLD OBJECTIVE.

"At its last Executive Meeting the I. F. T. U. discussed the international economic situation. In continuation of the work which it took up as soon as the War was at an end. The I. F. T. C., executive has sought solutions which from the trade union poiont of view are the best methods of settling present-day economic problems. Although the new economic programme has not yet taken its final form we may say of it that it has a threefold objective: it seeks to defend the material and social interests of the workers, to promote the welfare of all the nations, and to advance the organisatiou of an international economic system.

The International Federation of Trade Union is of opinion that the social problems, on the solution of which depends the fate of the great masses of the workers, are contingent upon the general economic conditions. The mutual interdependence of the countries of the world is such that the economic progress of eech individual countries forms an element in the economic progress of all the other countries.

POLICY OF LABOUR.

The organised working class must not therefore refuse to deal with economic problems. In every land the working class must regard economic matters not merely form the standpoint of national interest, but also from the standpoint of the world economic system. In international matters it must adopt a common economic programme which shall be in sharp contrast to the narrow and mutually inimical policy of the various national and international capitalist groups; the policy of Labour must be a policy of international solidarity in which the interests of Labour shall be safeguarded together with those of the community.

ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION.

The I. F. T. U. cannot pass over without comment the movement towards economic concentration, which is manifested more clearly every day, and is constantly accelerating its pace. The powerful trusts and cartels, the thousands of national and international economic alliances concluded for the sake of advancing common interests, the weaving of a great network of mutually dependent and interpenetrating threads of economic and financial activity—the rise of innumerable financing companies all these giant organisations which have sprung up since the War have taken such deep and widespread root throughout the whole world that they can now exercise a kind of hegemony and dictatorship, and can use their enormous power to acquire very considerable poltical influence.

SOURCE OF GREAT DANGER.

The I. F. T. U. is not opposed to the improved organisation of production. It has often declared that the evil of unsystematised production must be abolished, this being the only way to prevent the flooding of the market with goods and the slump which results. But on the other hand, it does not deny that if this tendency has its advantages, it is also a source of great danger, especially for the working class.

Hand in hand with the growth of capitalist concentration and with the birth of hundred per cent monopolies go an increase in the influence of the industry concerned. Only too often, the economy resulting from this concentration does not serve to reduce the sale price of the goods. Only too often the power acquired by these trusts and cartels is used against the interests of the community.

RATIONALISATION.

The concentration of enterprises and rationalisation react in turn upon each other. Rationalisation leads to the invention of methods of easier and more facile production; and one of the means of such rationalisation which then enables the enlarged enterprise to bear the costs of further rationalisation.

In view of this trend of development internationally organised Labour must determine its attitude to it, and this is to be done by the programme of the I. F. T. U.

The attitude of the I. F. T. U. may be summed up as follows:

Organised labour will have to fight in order to prevent its being made the victim of this great and rapid transformation. The employers must not be allowed to treat the workers merely as a commodity. The workers must strive hard to obtain their just share in the increase of the wealth of the community.

In all countries the working class must demand that rationalisation shall not stop at a single factory or at a single branch of industry. It must cover the whole of national industry, and must be in close and direct connection with the organisation of the international economic system. It must fight the blind individualism of the economic nationalism of the present day and set up against it the idea of a world economic system which transcends national frontiers and makes a wise and rational use of the wealth of the world for the common benefit of all the nations". (I. F. T. U. Economic Supplement.)

The Great Problem

(I. F. T. U.) The Press Service of the American Federation of Labor, writing on the subject of the increase of production with fewer workers, state that according to the Census Office, in 1927 the number of persons employed in factories was less by 30,000 than in the year 1925. Output value however rose in these two years eight times as much as wages: or, in other words: only 12 per cent. of the increase in the value of the goods went into the pockets of the workers. The writer asks how the increased production can be consumed if the purchasing power of the workers is thus restricted, and proposes that first of all hours shall be shortened and then wages raised. He goes on to point out that the movement towards the replacing of men by machines is only in its infancy, as the inventors and scientists have only just found the way to this new industrial revolution: and reminds us of the famous prophecy of those who foresaw the French Revolution—"Apres nous le deluge". It is characteristic of the attitude of forward-looking America that the writer is not content to stop here, but adds that we expect something better of the 20th century! (I. F. T. U. Economic Supplement).

THE WEATHER

STRONG WINDS CONTINUE IN BAY

POONA, May 6.

The eastern half of the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain remains active and strong winds and squally weather prevail round the head of the Bay of Bengal. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and Southeast Bengal and local rain in Central Burma. A few falls of rain are also reported from Malabar, the Central Deccan and Tennasserim.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Akyab one and a half inches; Victoria Point and Lashio a quarter; Silchar and Chittagong five; Cherrapunji three; Gauhati and Cox's Bazar two; Sibsagar one and a half; Dhubri one; Tejpur three quarters; Jalpaiguri a quarter; Trivandrum three quarters and Bijapur and Gulbarga a half.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity origin about two thousand and two hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-two hours thirty-three minutes on Sunday, May 5.—A. P.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARAMOUNT POWER AND INDIAN STATES

—:o:—

Butler Committee's Historical Survey

TWO INDIAS.

The Report of the Butler Committee begins with the following historical survey of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States:—

Interwoven in the pink map of India are large patches of yellow which represent the Indian States. These states survived the establishment by the British of their dominion on the ruins of the Moghul empire and the Mahratta supremacy. They cover an area of 598,138 square miles with a population of 68,652,974 people, or about two-fifthe of the area and one-fifth of the population respectively of India including the states but excluding Burama. Politically there are thus two Indias, British India, governed by the Crown according to the statutes of Parliament and enactments of the Indian legislature and the Indian states under the suzerainty of the Crown and still for the most part under the personal rule of their Princes. Geographically India is one and indivisible, made up of the pink and the yellow. The problem of statesmanship is to hold the two together.

INDIAN STATES.

11. The Indian States as they exist to-day fall into three distinct classes:

The term Indian State is, in fact, extremely elastic as regards both size and government. It covers, at one end of the scale, Hyderabad with an area of 82,700 square miles, with a population of 12,500,000, and a revenue of 6 1/2 crores of rupees or about £5,000,000, and at the other end of the scale, minute holdings in Kathiawar amounting in extent to a few acres only, and even, in certain cases, holdings which yield a revenue not greater than that of the annual income of an ordinary artisan. It includes also states economically, politicalcy and administrative a vanced, and states, patriarchal, or quasi-feudal in character which still linger in a medieval atmosphere; states with varying political powers, constitutional states like Mysore and Travancore and states which are under purely autocrativ administration. The one feature common to them all is that they are not part, or governed by the law, of British India.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL FEATURES.

In the Indian States nature assumes its grandest and its simplest forms. The eternal snows of the Himalaya gather up and enshrine the mystery of the East and its ancient lore. The enterprise of old world western adventure now slumbers by the placid lagoons of Travancore and Cochin. The parched plains of Rajputana and Central India with their hilly fastnesses recall the romance and chivalry of days that still live and inspire great thoughts and deeds. The hills and plains of Hyderabad and Mysore, famed for gems and gold, for rivers, forest, water-falls, still cry out great names of history. Over the dry trap plateaux of the Deccan swept the marauding hosts of the Mahrattas, eating here and drinking there, right up to ancient Delhi. From the west, the ports of Kathiawar with their busy progressive people stretch out hands to the jungles of Manipur in the East with their primitive folk and strange practices. The marching life of Moghul and Mahratta times has yielded to the sustained quiet of British rule, but the old spirit survives in many a story and many a hope.

IMPORTANCE OF STATES.

The Indian States still form the most picturesque part of India: they also represent, where the Prince and his people are Hindus, the ancient form of government in India. In the Brahmanic polity the Kshatriya (Rajput) Raja is as necessary are element as the Brahmin priest and all that is national in Hindu feeling is turned towards him. Not always does the tie of religion unite the ruler and his subjects. In the great state on the north (Kashmir) the ruler is Hindu whilst most of his subjects are Moslem, and in the great state on the south (Hyderabad) the ruler is a Mussulman whilst most of his subjects are Hindus. Truly it may be said that the Indian States are the Indian India.

IMPORTANCE AND SERVICES OF PRINCES.

The Indian Princes have played an important part in imperial history. Their loyalty at the time of the mutinw: their response to all patriotic calles upon them: their noble services in the Great War: their splendid devotion to the Crown and the person of the King Emperor and to the Royal Family are one of the proud things of our annals, a glory of the Empire. To their King-Emperor they look with the devotion of a younger world. All service to their King-Emperor ranks the same with them.

PROGRESS OF STATES.

For long they stood upon the ancient ways but they too have been swept by the breath of the modern spirit. Their efforts to improve their administration on the lines generally followed in British India have already in many cases been attended with conspicuous success. Of the 108 Princes in class I, 30 have established legislative councils, most of which are, at present, of a consultative nature only; 40 have constituted High Courts more or less on British Indian models; 34 have separated executive from judicial functions; 56 have a fixed privy purse; 46 have started a regular graded civil list of officials; and 54 have pension or provident fund schemes. Some of these reforms are still no doubt inchoate or on paper, and some states are still backward, but a sense of responsibility to their people is spreading among all the states and growing year by year. A new spirit is abroad. Conditions have very largely changed in the last twenty years.

POLITICAL DIVERSITY OF STATES.

Diverse as the states are geographically and historically, they are even more diverse politically. Of the total number of states forty only have treaties with the Paramount Power: a larger number have some form of engagement or sanad; the remainder have been recognised in different ways. The classification of the states has given rise to some discussion and there is naturally a strong desire on the part of the lower graded states to rise higher. On the other hand informal suggestions have been made to us that representation in the Chamber of Princes should be limited to those rulers who have treaty rights and large powers of internal sovereignty. It is not within our province to reclassify the Indian States, and as far as we could gather, the consensus of opinion amongst the Princes is that any attempt to do so would cause so much heart-burning and open up so many difficulties that it had better not be made. The great variety of the Indian States and the differences among them render uniform treatment of them difficult in practice if not impossible.

PROPOSALS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH CLASSES I & II.

We may say at once that, in the main, our remarks and proposals have in view the first two classes only of Indian States, the rulers of which have, in greater or less degree, political power, legislative, executive and judicial, over their subjects. While we don not wish to make recommendations in regard to the third class, it is obvious that they are placed differently from the larger states and call for treatment in groups rather than individually. The petty states of Kathiawar and Gujerat, numbering 286 of the total of 327 in the third class, are organised in groups called thanas under officers appointed by the local representatives of the Paramount Power, who exercise various kinds and degrees of criminal, revenue, and civil jurisdiction. As the cost of administration rises the states may find it necessary to distribute it over larger areas by appointing officials to work for several states. Already there is talk in some of the larger states in Kathiawar of appointing a High Court with powers over a group of such states.

PARAMOUNT POWER.

The 'Paramount Power' means the Crown acting through the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General in Council who are responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain. Until 1930 the East India Company acted as trustees of and agents for the Crown: but the Crown was, through the Company, the Paramount Power. The Act of 1858, which put an end to the administration of the Company, did not give the Crown any new powers which it had not previously possessed. It merely changed the machinery through which the Crown exercised its powers.

FACT AND DEVELOPMENT OF PARAMOUNTCY.

The fact of the paramountcy of the Crown has been acted on and acquiesced in over a long period of time. It is based upon treaties, engagements and sanads supplemented by usage and sufferance and by decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied in political practice. The general course of its evolution has been well described by a great modern jurist. "The same people," wrote Professor Westlake, "has determined by its action the constitutions of the United Kingdom and of India, and as a consequence these are similar so far as that neither is an engine-turned structure, but the architecture of each includes history, theory, and modern fact, and the books which describe them are similarly varied in their composition. On the side of substance the principal difference between them is that, while in both the field covered by express definition leaves room for questions to arise, in the Indian constitution an acknowledged supreme will decides every question which arises, but in that of the United Kingdom a balance of power causes questions to be less easy of solution."

CHANGES IN POLICY.

The paramountcy of the Crown acting through its agents dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century when the British became the 'de facto' sole and unquestionable Paramount Power in India. The policy of the British Government towards the states passed, as stated in the report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, from the original plan of non-intervention in all matters beyond its own ring-fence to the policy of 'subordinate isolation' initiated by Lord Hastings; that in its turn gave way before the existing conception of the relation between the states and the Government of India, which may be described as one of union and co-operation on their part with the paramount power.

POSITION OF TREATIES AND INTERVENTION.

The validity of the treaties and engagements made with the Princes and the maintenance of the rights, privilege and dignities have been asserted and observed by the Paramount Power has had of necessity to make decisions and exercise the functions of paramountcy beyond the terms of the treaties in accordance with changing political, social and economic conditions. The process commenced almost as soon as the treaties were made. The case of Hyderabad may be cited by way of illustration. Hyderabad is the most important state in India. In 1800 the British made a treaty with His Highness the Nizam, article 15 of which contains the following clause:—

"The Honourable Company's Government on their part hereby declare that they have no manner of concern with any of His Highness' children relations, subjects, or servants with respect to whom His Highness is absolute."

Yet so soon as 1804 the Indian Government successfully pressed the appointment of an individual as Chief Minister. In 1815 the same Government had to interfere because the Nilam's sons offered violent resistance to his orders. The administration of the state gradually sank into chaos. Cultivation fell off, famine prices prevailed, justice was not obtainable, the population began to migrate. The Indian Government was compelled again to intervene and in 1820 British officers were appointed to supervise the district administration with a view to protecting the cultivating classes. Later on again the Court of Director instructed the Indian Government to intimate to the Nizam through the residency that they could not remain "indifferent spectature of the disorder and misrule" and that unless there were improvement it would be the duty of the Indian Government to urge on His Highness the necessity of changing his minister and taking other measures necessary to secure good government. These are only some of the occasions of intervention. They are sufficient to show that from the earliest times there was intervention by the Paramount Power, in its own interests as responsible for the whole of India, in the interests of the states, and in the interest of the people of the states.

STATEMENT OF LORD CANNING.

From this policy of intervention there was in time a reaction. For some years before India passed under the direct government of the Crown, the doctrine of "laissez faire" prevailed. The states were left alone and in the event of revolt, misrule, failure of heirs, etc., the Paramount Power stepped in with annexation. This policy was abandoned again after the Crown assumed the direct government of India. That great historical event, with its numerous implications, was thus described Lord Canning, the the first Viceroy of India:—

"The Crown of England," he said, "stands forth the unquestioned ruler and Paramount Power in all India, and is for the first time brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the suzerainty of the Sovereign of England which has never existed before and which is not only felt but largely acknowledged by the Chiefs."

Later in his despatch, dated the 30th April, 1860, Lord Canning laid down the two great principles which the British Government has followed ever since in dealing with the states: (1) that the integrity of the states should be preserved by perpetuating the rule of the Princes whose power to adopt heirs was recognised by sanads granted in 1862; (2) that flagrant misgovernment must be prevented or arrested by timely exercise of intervention.

POLITICAL PRACTICE AND INTERVENTION.

With this acceptance of the necessity of intervention modern political practice may be said to have begun. It received an extension from the development of a strong Political Department. Intervention reached its zenith during the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. The administration of many states broke down temporarily under the strain of the great famine of 1899; and drastic intervention became necessary in order to save life within the states and prevent the people of the states from wandering from British India. In many states the Paramount Power was, on grounds of humanity, compelled to take over the direction of famine relief operations.

"CHAND" OFFICE SEARCHED

—:o:—

NOTHING INCRIMINATING FOUND

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

Under instructions from the Punjab C.I.D., the premises of Mr. R. Saigah, the office of the "Chand", and the Fine Art Printing Cottage, were raided by the local and the Punjab police. The search warrant was issued by the District Magistrate of Allahabad, in connection with suspected offences under sections 302 (murder), 1208 (conspiracy), and 109 (abetment). The cash-book containing the accounts of the "Phansi", which was proscribed in November last and the accounts of the expenses submitted by Mr. Chatursen Shastri, editor of the "Phansi", were seized. Nothing incriminating was found.—Free Press.

TRADE UNIONISM

—:o:—

Royal Road to Swaraj

MR. I B. SEN AND THE ELECTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

At a crowded meeting in Beadon Square last Sunday Mr. I B Sen as president continued his discussion of the waste of energy and money over the elections and the legislatures created under the Government of India Act and the best method of attaining the distant objectives of the nation. The audience consisted of the middle class, Liberals, Swarajists and men of no political party with a few members of the proletarian class. The workers in the cause of Labour were present in good number.

In opening the discussion Mr. Sen said that the new Council that the voters were being asked to elect in less than a month would not endure, so far as the representatives of the Congress Party were concerned, beyond early January 1930. The Congress had pledged its support to the Nehru Report and given the representatives of the British nation an ultimatum which was sure to be rejected and the Congress was in honour bound to start, if possible, a programme of non-violent Non-Co-Operation on 1st January 1930. That programme, in all human probability, must include boycott of the legislatures, if Mr. Gandhi was to lead the campaign. Why then was the country being called upon to spend so much money and energy over election of Congress Representatives to a Council which they would be called upon to boycott on 1st January 1930 and which could not lead towards Swaraj even in the distant future, unless the British nation could be persuaded to submit to a disruption of the Empire.

Non-violent Non-cooperation did not generate, at least was not meant for generation or application of physical force. By mere moral force of "Love" or "Ahimsa," "Rashtra Shakti" in the State could not be defeated so long as the State believed in and acted upon the motto "Evil to him that evil thinketh." Another serious objection to Non-violent Non-cooperation was that it could not lead to any State of Government after the disappearance of the existing one. It might possibly lead to philosophical anarchy such as Tolstoy dressed of. And that was why Tolstoy advocated Non-co-operation based upon Love about the close of the nineteenth century. Mr. Sen aimed at a State, a Government, and not at an anarchical Society, however idealised and glorified by an impossible vision of freedom from force and violence.

Having said what could not lead to the distant objectives. Mr. Sen wanted to indicate. To organise the Indian masses with the aid of the Indian Trade Union Act of 1926 was the only practicable national effort which could lead to Swaraj for the masses. Trade Union organisations laid stress upon intellectual force of a much higher order than the intellectual force developed by vote-catching organisations. And Trade Union organisations developed much more of virility and physical vigour and sacrifice of self-interest than the legislative organisations. With trade union organisations it was possible to command the respect of the British State. And that was why within three years of the passing of this Act of 1926 the State found it necessary in 1929 to forge shackles to stunt the growth of the infant organisations.

To the youth of the country Mr. Sen put the question whether they wanted to reconstitute society and State in a manner which ensure the abolition of poverty, starvation, disease and unclean surroundings. A few youths who desired to work in that direction were now inside the jail at Meerut. Did the youth of the country seriously feel that poverty and disease which was the constant companion of 95 per cent of their own countrymen should be banished from Bharat-Varsha? If they did, they must come forward like some of the Meerut prisoners. Mr. Sen knew and spoke of, and work day and night to usher in a State which aimed at the total abolition of poverty and of private property.

OFFICE OF THE "JYOTI" RAIDED

CHITTAGONG, May 6.

The police raided the office of "Jyoti", a vernacular daily, and seized, under section 124-A, the copy of a poster printed in connection with the Youth Conference, containing a motto pointing out the pain of alien rule, and asking the youths to join the Conference. No arrest was made.—Free Press.

CRUSADE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

—:o:—

MAHASABHA TO SUPPORT INDIAN STATES' RULERS

CALICUT, May 6.

The Kerala Hindu Conference which met under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Thirnvavai, South Malabar, concluded its sitting on Saturday evening. It was resolved at the Conference, with a view to strengthening Hindnism, to establish Kerala Hindu Sabha with branches all over Malabar and affiliated to All-India Hindu Mahasabha, pledged to support the Regent Maharani of Travancore, the Maharaja of Cochin and orthodox leaders in their efforts to abolish unapprosehability and untouchability. Resolutions were also passed deprecating animal sacrifice and urging the necessity for the introduction of physical culture.

The Pandit will arrive at Calicut to-day.—A. P.

KHADI STORES AT BILLIMORA

—:o:—

MISS MITHUBEN PETIT'S NEW VENTURE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BILLIMORA, May 2.

A very interesting and important function took place at Billimora last evening when Shrimati Shardaben Mehta performed the opening ceremony of a Khadi Bhandar, on the Station Road, before a large gathering. Mithuben Petit was nothing if not a Khaddar-maniac and she very wisely thought of raiding this town with her zealous Khaddar propaganda and make it a centre for her mission. Amongst outsiders present besides the local gentry including Parsi gentlemen and ladies in largely fair numbers were Messrs. Mohanlal Pandya, Kalyanji Mehta, Rangildas Kapadia, Tahmankar, Ohanddikar, Chandulal Jamnadas and others. A song by a boy initiated the proceedings. Mr. Dahyabhai Vaidya then proposed Shardaben to the Chair.

MITHUBEN'S SERVICES.

Mr. Rangildas in seconding the proposition drew the attention of those present to the grave responsibility they were inviting upon themselves to maintain the Stores with which was associated the name of Mithuben Petit. The speaker described Mithuben's innumerable services to the cause of the country. He further made it clear that the responsibility was doubled when they were inviting another equally high personage to perform the ceremony. Shardaben needed no introduction in Billimora and yet he did venture to do so in suitable terms. Messrs. Pandya and Tahmankar then addressed the meeting on the significance of Khaddar, and appealed to them to encourage Miss Petit by their patronage.

RED LETTER DAY.

Shardaben thereupon rose under thundering cheers to address the gathering; she said it was really a red-letter day for Billimora that a noble soul like Mithuben should carry the great message of the Mahatma to their doors. Khadi was a symbol of New Spirit—of a burning desire for country's liberation; and all inspired with message. I know, help in solving a very intricate problem of country's economic redemption. There are innumerous channels by which the country's wealth is being drained out of the country, but our greatest drain is through the cloth worth sixty crores that we are purchasing from Lancashire and Manchester. Khaddar gave to the poor their maintenance. Only at a little distance from you, the Raniparaj people don't get sufficient food and clothing. Could you not sacrifice a bitle, put up with a little inconvenience that their children may be fed and clothed a little better? We have got to do it even as an expiation for our tribulations of these oppressed people. The woman had a reputation for mercy and she therefore appealed to the women to use Khaddar and nothing else.

Mithuben rose to thank Shardaben and hoped the citizens of Billimora will satisfy her expectations. This over, the audience went to the Bhandar in a procession where Shardaben performed the ceremony and many purchased Khadi on spot. They dispersed under deafening cries of 'Vande Mataram'.

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'SORTING' OUT EVERY DARK-FACED MAN"

Allegations Against London Police

—:o:—

JUDGMENT IN SANYAL'S CASE

LONDON, May 4.

A large number of Indians were present in the court, to-day, during the hearing of the case against the anti-Simon demonstrators. The case against Mr. Sanyal was taken up first separately.

Mr. Barker prosecuting, said the crowd, including the coloured men were waving hands and literature. The police made attempts to clear the way. but still the crowds were persistent in returning While the mounted police entered the pavement in order to clear the crowd, Mr. Sanyal shouted "this is British justice", and refused to move, throwing himself down shouting "I will remain where I am, doing no harm, and will not go for you". Immediately a crowd gathered, and on its showing signs of hostility Constable Appleton took Mr. Sanyal into custody. The latter said "I didn't use insulting language and will see this through. I know all about law."

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Constable Appleton in his evidence, supported the prosecution story, and said many spoke in foreign tongues. Mr. Sanyal deliberately prostrated before the mounted police.

Mr. Sanyal cross-examining the Constable admitted that Englishmen were admitted inside the station, while Indians were refused such admission. Mr. Sanyal asked if the mounted police did not press against the crowd and knocked him down.

The constable said no.

Constable Napier corroborated Appleton.

Sergeant Gamble deposed Mr. Sanyal on reaching the police station said the constable had kicked him. Sergeant questioned the Constable who denied the charge. Gamble thereafter suggested the bail. Sanyal refused to offer bail, stating he wanted to see the inside of the cell, and getting in, he complained it was stuffy.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

Sanyal replying to the magistrate's question pleaded not guilty and offered to lead evidence. He said the demonstration was a peaceful protest against the bogus reception for the Commissioners organised by the India Office.

The Magistrate intervened stating you better keep to the issue here.

Sanyal resuming denied the existence of any crowd at the time of the assaults. Sanyal further asserted that he had only a newspaper in hand when assaulted and no handbills. The mounted police knocked him down, while the plain-clothes police raised him. He denied shouting insulting words.

Constantine Gregory, a student of the London University, stated he saw Indians turned away from the station and saw Indians roughly handled and pushed off.

Richard Chambell also a student deposed the police were sorting out every dark faced man. He said, at the time of assault, Sanyal and himself were discussing Sir Laming Worthington-Even's article in the "Evening Standard".

Ramaswami a shopkeeper said he saw the mounted police officer driving his horse against Sanyal. He also saw the officer kick Sanyal and shouted "dont kick him." Also he saw plain clothes man push Sanyal hitting him.

OUTRAGE ON PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Sanyal addressing the magistrate stated that disorder was created by the police behavour instigated by political "agent provacateur". He said the Britishers in crowd generally protested against the action of the police, while women even wept and declared that the police perpetrated gross outrage on personal liberty. Sanyal contended that it was not a matter merely of individual disorderliness. The question affected the constitutional liberties guaranteed by the proclamation of Queen Victoria. Sanyal urged during his address with emotion frequently wiping his eyes with handkerchief, and stated that the police acted under orders conceived under political motives, and felt the Government were making a mistake in keeping England ignorant of the real conditions in India.

Mr. Boyd the magistrate, delivering judgment stated there was not the slightest doubt that the defendant was excited on the day of the occurence, and being excited, behaved foolishly disorderly. There was not the slightest ground for the suggestion that the police treated them roughly. He thought the police did everything to make the demonstrators go, away. "I bind you over for five pounds for good behaviour during the year" said the Magistrate.

BOUND OVER.

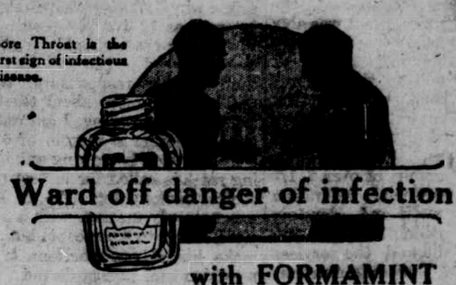
Mr. Sanyal enquired if it was conviction.

Mr. Boyd simply repeated Sanyal bound over.

Others were remanded till Tuesday.

Sanyal conducted his own defence and the cross-examination of the witnesses. In summing up, he appealed to the Magistrate to uphold British justice and prestige and to ensure the respect for individual liberty which the police had so wantonly outraged. He asked the Magistrate not to make the base use of the machinery of justice for political purposes, sitting as he was within a few yards of the Parliament.

A large number of students of London Schools of Economics representing Canada America, Australia, Germany, Holland, France, Greece, South Africa watched the case and cheered Sanyal after discharge and entertaining him later to lunch.—Free Press Beam Service.



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THE UNDERWORLD OF MATTER

—:o:—

Life as seen by Chemist

All the different kinds of matter consist of collocations of elections and protons, electrons being negative charges of electricity, apparently with a little underworld of their own, and protons being hydrogen nuclei each with a positive charge of electricity. Thus matter has been practically swallowed by electricity, and it has become more difficult than ever to separate chemistry from physics. On the whole, however, the physicist is most concerned with transformations of 'energy' and the chemist with transformations of 'matter'—a convenient pigeon-holing at least.

A SIMPLER WORLD.

Our forefathers lived in a multifarious bustle of a world; we live in a unified cosmos. Gold and silver iron and lead, phosphorus and sulphur, carbon and nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen are, of course, for practical purposes, just as different as ever they were, but we know that an atom of any element is built up of electrons and protons. The simplest atom is that of hydrogen with one electron revolving around a hydrogen-nucleus or proton. The most complex known atom is that of uranium with 92 outer electrons somehow thirled to a centre, like satellites to their planet, consisting of 146 inner electrons and core of 238 protons.

We also know that by a disintegration of its system one kind of atom may, if it pleases, give rise to another, as uranium to radium or radium to lead. They say that there are eight kinds of lead, which are all the same yet different—"isotopes" with the same chemical properties but with different architectural make-up. Thus the chemist of to-day lives in a universe, not a multiverse, and the building stones of his universe are the electrons and protons, "the stuff out of which worlds have been spun."

WHAT DISCOVERY MEANS.

A discovery in science, as Sir J. J. Thomson has said, is not a terminus but an avenue, leading us into country as yet unexplored; and so just as we are beginning to get accustomed to electrons and protons as the irreducibles of the once irreducible atom, the great discoverer whom we have mentioned asks us to consider his distinguished son's experiments and pass "belond the electron." It seems that "the electron is not the final stage in the structure of matter, but that it has itself a structure, being made up of smaller parts which carry charges of electricity."

Thus while the chemist's world has become more homogeneous, it has also become more intricate. Many an atom is like a miniature solar system, and the electron has a vibrational underworld. With William Blake we see "a world in a grain of sand," and a world of intense activity and orderly changefulness. The stone is as hard as ever when it hits us yet how delicately tenuous it has become! The common denominators of the world are usually invisible—electrons, protons, electro-magnet radiations, and mind. We can't leave mind out of this short list of irreducibles, for it is through mind that we know the others, and out of the others we cannot conjure mind. Thus writes Prof. J. A. Thomson in the "John O' London Weekly".

THE RELIGIOUS APPEAL.

So far we have been looking at the world through the chemist's scientific spectacles, but where does the religious appeal come in? Partly-perhaps, because of the embarrassing wonder of the world, which grows as science deepens. Do we not admire the artist who says: "Give me but three things, and I shall make you a crown for a king"? And so the world becomes almost overwhelming wonderful becomes when we realize that its unexhausted riches arise from permutations and combinations of three or four irreducibles. Some new potentiality is ever coming to light, and the world—even the chemical world—discloses itself to us like the heart of one we love who is new to us every day. And then, all aware of the fallacy of transcendent inference from finite to infinite, we exclaim with the Psalmist religiously: "O Lord, our Governour, How excellent is thy name in all the world." "O wundersehon its Gottes Erde, und schon auf ihr ein Mensch zu sein," as Schiller said. ("How wonderfully grand is God's world; how brave a thing it is to live a man's life in its midst.") Some note of admiration like this is included in the Religio Chemici!

There is a reverent theology in Theodore Parker's words: "The universe, broad and deep and high, is a handful of dust which God enchants. He is the mysterious magic which possesses the world." Yet perhaps we are better without the suggestions of "enchantment" and "magic" for the dominant suggestion of chemistry is orderliness. There is an eloquent modern commentary on the old wisdom that the world looks as if it had been ordained "by measure and order and weight." We live not in an enchanted phantasmagoria, but in an intelligible cosmos.

WHAT LIES BEHIND.

Before this century began there was a respectable solidity about matter, so that when one got down to it one was on bedrock, so to speak. But now matter has become tenuous and delicate, made up of electrons and protons, as invisible as the air we breathe. Just as air requires dust-particles or the like to make it visible, so we cannot see matter unless it becomes either dusty or foggy or close-packed.

This has suggested to some that as the material screen becomes more tenuous, the spiritual order will be more readily discerned. But this is probably a confusion of thought. The spiritual is not that kind of reality that will be made more accessible by any etherialization of matter. It is spiritually discerned. Moreover, while we do not know much about these things, we venture to think that matter is not so much a screen hiding God as a medium in which the Divine Art finds expression.

THE STORY OF EVOLUTION.

It is when the chemist studies the world historically that he finds the strongest suggestions of "purpose," which is a philosophical or religious idea. The story of evolution suggests that the institution of the Order of Nature must have been, so to speak very well thought out. In the inorganic world there are what look like 'preparations' for the living creatures that were afterwards to emerge. We are thinking of the uniqueness of the earth, the availability and properties of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the behaviour of water, and so forth.

Of course we must beware of the fallacy of giving too much admiration to the providential way in which great rivers flow through large towns, but we must also beware of ignoring what look like indications of purpose and plan even in Inorganic Nature. And here many a chemist becomes religious.

WHY IS BRITAIN IN INDIA?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

are not called upon to admire absolutism because it is Russian or Turkish or was at one time Prussian. There is no more reason why we should admire or tolerate it because it is British. The subjugation and rule of one nation by another, wherever it may be found, is loathsome, hateful, poisonous to the people who are compelled to live under it. Yet, this is what we have in India—a foreign rule forced on a great civilised people."

In his Introduction to "India in World Politics" (by Dr. Taraknath Das), Professor Robert Morse Lovett of the Chicago University, said: "It is only because of the myopic vision with which we tend to view the ethics of nations, that the holding in political subjugation and social inferiority of three hundred millions of human beings by forty millions, who are, for the most part, entirely ignorant and uninterested in their wards, does not appear as hideous abnormality."

TRUTH MUST BE TOLD.

In a speech delivered in the Senate in February 1920, Senator Norris declared: "The fact that England treats Canada well, is no defence or justification of her when she abuses India. No nation on earth should be ruled without its consent."

On the 14th October 1919, Senator France of Maryland, said: "Gentlemen of the Senate, we, the United States of America, cannot justify ourselves in signing and sealing an international agreement (Treaty of Versailles) which thus sanctions and aims to make permanent the practical enslavement of a great nation and which, making the situation still worse, also gives and guarantees to Great Britain nearly 9,31,000 additional square miles of territory to rule and exploit for British benefit, as India has been ruled and exploited."

On returning from his second tour through India as 'Barrows Lecturer,' Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall gave an address in the New York Bar Association Club Rooms in January 1908 in which he said: "There is no denying the fact England is administering India for England's benefit and not for India's. It is hard for me to say this, because until I went to India, my sympathies were all on the English side. My early education was much in England and I have many dear personal friends there. But it is the truth and the truth must be told."

ENGLISHMEN'S STRANGE MORAL SENSE.

A no less impartial student of world affairs than the American scholar and historian Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons gives his judgment on British rule in India as follows:

"The reading of books, like Captain Trotter's "History of India" and Lovat Fraser's "India under Curzon & After", causes one to realise the perverted or rather unawakened moral sense of intelligent and high-minded Englishmen, when it is a question of India. Some of the finest men I have known, served Great Britain in India in a civil or military capacity. It never occurred to them to question their right to draw large salaries from a starving people against their will. Inability to see any wrong in Great Britain's actions towards India is an inherited quirk of the Britishers. The Britisher is sincere in his patriotism. He believes she is serving his country, if not humanity. But if he will analyze the motives behind British rule in India, and his presence there, he could not escape the conviction that 'bearing the Whiteman's burden' means (I) selling goods in a market where others do not enjoy an equal opportunity; (II) preference in investment and concession privileges; and (III) getting on the pay-roll. If it be objected that orderly government is sufficient compensation to India for commercial exploitation, the ready reply is forthcoming that the administration is paid for separately in hard Indian cash; and far from being a philanthropic service, it provides congenial and remunerative employment for a large number of Englishmen who could not have found the same opportunity elsewhere." Henry George in his well-known book "Poverty & Progress" says: "Other conquerors have lived in the land, and though bad and tyranneous in their rule, have understood and been understood by the people. But India now is like a great estate owned by an absentee and alien landlord."

If the champions of the British shippers had the slightest tinge of gratefulness, they would have heartily and profusely thanked Mr. Haji for having unduly and undeservedly favoured them by insisting upon only seventy-five per cent. of Indian capital and control in the concerns to which the Coastal Trade of India is sought to be reserved by his Bill.

(To Be Continued).

ANTWERP'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

—:o:—

TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR

This exhibition, which is the first Belgium is organizing after its recovery from the Great War, promises to be a huge success. Nearly all the European countries and several overseas nations will be represented. The participation of some of these, especially that of Great Britain, France and Italy will be particularly imposing.

As for he Belgian Section this will give a brilliant show of the revived national industries.

IMPORTANCE OF EXHIBITION.

In this connection it is worth while pointing out that contrary to what its title would seem to imply, this World's Fair does not concern colonial and maritime matter only; in fact, it should be of interest to every country in particular seeing that its Colonial Section does not limit itself exclusively to colonial products, properly so called, but also embraces all kinds of artices destined to and used in the colonies e.g., it comprises among others, a group relating to the construction, decoration and furniture of public buildings and dwelling-houses, also a group of the various industries connected with food products, another group regarding textiles clothes, leather products, etc.

THE VARIOUS SECTIONS.

The Maritime Section comprises principally maritime works and navigation in every detail, not excluding inland navigation: also the construction, working and fittingly up of sea-ports and water-courses in the interior of the country.

There is also a Transport Section, having as principal sub-divisions: means of short-distance transport motor vehicles air service and aeroplanes.

Lastly, there is the Agricultural and Horticultural Section, comprising agricultural and horticultural co-operation, agricultural and horticultural instruction, clearing of land, forestry, dairy-farming, flowers and decorative plants.

DETAILED INFORMATION.

Detailed programmes can, on request, be obtained free of charge at the Office of the Executive Committee of the Antwerp International Exhibition 1930, 17, Canal des Recollets, Antwerp. To this address should also be sent any demands regarding general conditions for obtaining the necessary license to open restaurants, bars, tea-rooms or other retail shops on the grounds of the Exhibition. Same can be contacted for as from now on.

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COMMUNAL AMITY IN PATIALA

MAHARAJA ISSUES FIRMAN

(From a Correspondent).

PATIALA, May 3.

H. H. the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, with whom the welfare of his subjects in his first and foremost care has done everything to discourage all such activities as tend to promote or intensify communal hostility. The result is that Patiala has remained immune from the ravages of the hydra-headed monster of communalism which has appeared in all its hideousness in British India. It was in 1926 that His Highness urged his subjects to set their faces against all communal discord and to maintain that policy of affection, loyalty, unity and brotherly love which is the pride of Patiala. Now again His Highness has enjoined on all officers of his Government and his subjects that the communal amity that prevails among all classes and creeds of Patiala subjects should be scrupulously preserved. I give below the 'Farman' which His Highness has recently issued on the subject:

MAHARAJA'S 'FIRMAN.'

'Whereas it has been our most cherished wish and desire to treat and behold equally all our subjects, committed to our charge by the Benign and Merciful Providence, of all classes, communities and denominations and to countenance no distinction or differentiation as to their rights or duties because of their caste, creed or religion; we therefore, want to make it known to all concerned and to impress on all officers of our Government, high or low, that our policy in this respect must always be carried out most scrupulously and diligently without fear or favour. It has been a source of great satisfaction and pride to us that agitators from outside have not so far been able to foster or foment communal differences within our territories, and we trust and are confident that our beloved subjects will continue to follow the tradition of tolerance and amity so long associated with our State and our people. None the less, we deem it necessary to proclaim that all delinquencies in this respect shall incur our serious displeasure and shall be visited with severe punishment.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

—:o:—

NEW ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED

The Curator, Archeological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, writes:—

During the progress of special repairs in the Jogeswari Caves, near Andheri, a Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, found some interesting coins and antiquities of stone, copper and terr cotta. The Curator, Archaeological Section, has exhibited these coins and antiquities together in a special exhibition case at the entrance to the Brahmanical Gallery with a short description of them all. A small elephant of copper with a driver and a goddess seated on its back and a long chain with three human figures used as links, is hollow and has an arrangement by which any liquid poured in through one of the legs, which is in the form of a tube drops out when placed in position from when placed in position from the lowest part of the belly. Public is invited to visit, examine and study these antiquities before the collection is broken up for the purpose of scientific arrangement.

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SOME ASPECTS OF DIVORCE BILL

—:o:—

WOMEN'S PROTEST MEETING AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 3.

A mass meeting of the Baroda ladies was held at the central hall of the Female Training College under the presidentship of Mrs. Samajuba Desai to protest against the new Divorce Bill, now under circulation for public opinion.

Shrimati Shardaben Mehta discussing at length the points arising from the new Bill said that she was no doubt of the opinion that women in Hindu Society did need protection and should have certain privileges that are to-day denied to them. But then it was equally essential that a Bill permitting remedies more dangerous than the disease should either be prevented from being enacted into law or should be so mended as to serve the purpose of such an enactment. She presented a vivid picture of the present condition of women devoid of economic independence. She, therefore, thought that such safeguards should be vouchsafed in the provisions of the Bill as would prevent the divorced women from falling into a worse condition than one they are in to-day. Messrs. Purohit and Chimanlal Doctor further discussed the Bill and explained the clauses one by one and pointed out their defects.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE BILL.

Mrs. Shardaben Mehta then took up the thread and discussed the Bill in its various aspects. She at first complimented the Government on the latter's acceptance of the principle underlying the Bill, but at the same time asserted that the Bill as it was drafted was very defective and might prove more harmful than beneficial. The present draft left much room for amendments. She persisted that if the Government desired a really beneficial enactment, a fair proportion on the personnel of the Committee to consider the Bill should be granted to women. The Bill, it was maintained, was more or less a progressive, reformatory measure and she therefore maintained that being childless should not be considered sufficient ground for a divorce, she also wanted the clause permitting dissolution of marriage bonds on the plea of Sagotras should be deleted. Men through long ages have by their physical force enacted the ideals of Sativa and one husband ideal, so that women always bore the burden of subjection. If the wedding bond was a sacred tie, why should it be so only for women? She therefore pressed for a full consideration of the Bill before it was allowed to be placed on the Statute.

DISABILITIES IMPOSED ON WOMEN.

Mrs. Ramabai Kinni further discussed the Bill in doing which she said that provision should be made to annual a marriage if a husband took to another wife in the life-time of the one. If divorces should be made so easy, no husband would prefer to give maintenance to the wife, but would run to get a divorce. Besides a divorce would be doubly cruel if given to a woman whose mental order may be defective. If therefore in the circumstances, necessary safeguards were not provided for, there was every danger of people rushing for divorce decrees on trifling pretexts such as irritation by smokes or annoyance at frequent kissing, as has been wont with the Westerners. She should not be surprised she said if a husband in this country petition for dissolution of marriage with his wife for her not having observed the baneful purdah. Another point deserving close attention was the question of difficulties for divorced girls to secure matches in a society where there are not men ready to marry even the child widows. She was of opinion that some provision ought to be made to disallow re-marriages in the life-time of one or the other.

Mrs. Jayavati Desai thanked the speakers and also moved a resolution of congratulations to Mrs. Sharda Mehta on her election to the Senate. It was seconded by Dakshaben Mehta. After a reply from Shardaben the meeting dispersed.

SHOLAPUR NON-BRAHMINS IN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, May 1.

The Sholapur District Non-Brahmin Conference was held at Kari, a village in Barsi Taluka, on April 27 and 28, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided.

The chief among them related to the codification of Hindu Law and the necessity of its application to Brahmins and Non-Brahmins equally, to the desirability of not nominating Brahmins in Local Bodies, at the time when they were already elected. It was also resolved that the Devasthan Bill should be passed in Bombay as in Madras. Mr. Digode, M.L.C., proposed that effect should be given immediately by Government to the recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee by giving higher ranks in the army to Indians and especially to Non-Brahmins. This resolution was also carried.

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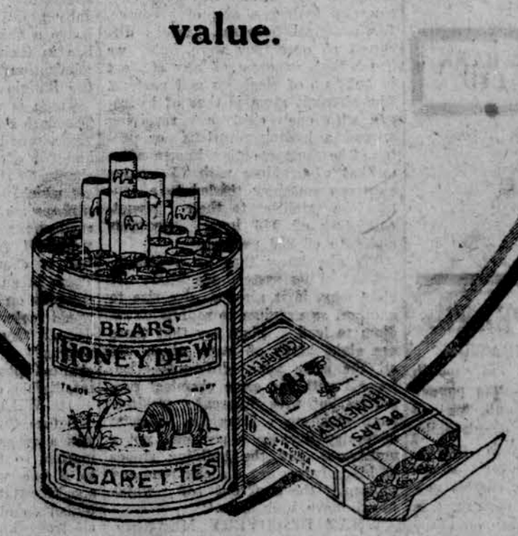

H/92.

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

CONGRESS OF LANGUAGES TO BE HELD

PARIS, April 13.

The fourth annual meeting of the Directors of National University Offices took place at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation on April 11th and 12th, 1928, under the chairmanship of Prof. O. de Ha Lecki (Poland). Thirteen offices were represented: Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, United States.

A discussion took place of the reports submitted on the activities of the Offices during 1928, and on the activities of the Institute in the field of University Relations.

A number of questions were then examined: the over-population of universities and the resultant crisis in the liberal professions; the conditions of students' matriculation in foreign countries and the means of obtaining recognition at home for diplomas gained abroad; legislation concerning foreign professors; the announcement of subjects of thesis in preparation.

All delegates were agreed upon the fundamental importance of modern languages in the development of international, intellectual relations and desired the International Institute to consider the possibility of holding an International Congress on this subject.

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SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No. 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

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LITERARY ASPIRANT AND PUBLICITY

G. B. S.'s Tip To Young Author

—:o:—

GET TALKED ABOUT THAT'S GREAT THING"

The life of almost every young writer is one that is full of problems. He is immature, and probably knows it: he has not formed a style. He plays the sedulous ape to innumerable authors. One moment he is a conservative, the next a decadent. His progress is like the tacking of a sailing ship over an uncharted sea: he does not quite know where he is, but he hopes that he is going forward. And all the while he is struggling hard to get known. He does not mind very much whether he becomes famous as a conservative or notorious as a decadent, so long as his name is bruited abroad, so long as it appears frequently in print. He does not greatly care whether his article appears in the pages of Transition or those of the "Topical Times," so long as it is published and finds a circle of readers. Mr. Frank Rutter, in his book of reminiscences called "Since I was Twenty-five," records some early advice that was given to him by Mr. George Bernard Shaw: "Get talked about, that's the great thing. It doesn't matter what people say so long as they say something." "Profoundly true!" is Mr. Rutter's comment on this advice.

That, at any rate, is what the young author tries to do. He goes all out for Publicity. And yet he has a sneaking feeling all the time that it is not the best way. Publicity is like a wonderful liquid out of which one can blow enormous bubbles, a hundred times as big as any that clay pipe ever created out of soap and water, but when the bubble has burst it does not matter very much whether it was big or little. Of course, publicity has existed in the past. The wits of the eighteenth century endeavoured to get themselves talked about at Will's. Wordsworth and Coleridge called as much attention as possible to their "Lyrical Ballads." But they did not endeavour especially to call attention to themselves, their manners and idiosyncracies. Their work was what they cared about. The young writer realizes these things. He knows that very often the people who do not get talked about are the people who write the best. He knows that if he is to do good work he had probably best live in a garret and know few people. None the less, it is pleasant to see one's name in print, to feel that one has got in with the right people, that one is recognized as an author. Living in a garret and toiling late one may possibly produce literature, but will one's literature ever be printed? Novels will probably sell themselves if they have any merit. Essays and poems will not. They are a drug on the market. Who ever heard of a man buying a collection of essays by an unknown author? In the past the good things seemed eventually to percolate through, to be recognised and known. But what hope is there to-day for the young poet writing in his garret? Very little, unless he tells the world all about himself, and his garret suddenly becomes news. As Mr. Edward Thompson has written in "Cock Robin's Decease", "there are almost certainly good poets in our midst who have never had a hearing. If there are, then their work, if it misses its own generation, will miss all generations. The dullest Elizabethan had, and still has, a chance; some kindred ass in our own time may discover him. But let no poet who is neglected to-day think that his work is going to be fished out of the bottomless forgetfulness of the future. . . . No; for every writer it is now or never".

BLOW YOUR TRUMPET.

It is not a very pleasant occupation putting sheets in a bottom drawer and waiting for the future. It takes a strong man to write for posterity. If we want to have a hearing we must blow our own trumpet, and blow it loudly, get things said about us whatever things they may be that are said. If a man can get talked about for a quite alien reason there is some chance of his being recognized as a poet. Yet the poet (and the essayist) is the man most hurt by this process. His very art is to edit his existence and interpret his spiritual experience. This requires not a little balance and sense of direction. If he turns his life into news and his experience into personal advertisement, the balance is destroyed and the sense of direction is lost. Yet it is an example that is set us frequently enough by our elders. It was no mere journalist nor director of a Correspondence College who gave the advice to get talked about. It was not an unknown critic who commended the remark as profoundly true. And the trade of a publicity agent is apparently a lucrative one. The trained eye can detect in the columns of the newspapers and magazines much that it apparently news but is really advertisement. The late C. E. Montague recorded that during the War many things that would have been regarded as "unsporting" at the beginning became the regular practice later on. A similar deterioration seems to have taken place in this matter of self-advertisement. Much that would have been regarded as gross and ungentlemanly by our fathers seems to have become the common usage of to-day. Mr. Clifford Bax, writing in "Inland Far," prophesies a dreary future for literature. "The world of literature will become a section of the business world. Professional writers will exhibit great shrewdness: husband their talent: push their way forward by using the rest of life as an advertisement: obstruct the few amateurs of will and genius as blacklegs in the trade: and address themselves, more and more, to manufacturing goods for which there is a known demand. Books written for the love of beauty will become scarce indeed."

Examples of this tendency come easily to mind. I can remember that once when I was concerned with the production of an undergraduate journal there was sent to the editor a large block that represented the features of a well-known manufacturer. This was sent by his publicity agent with a note that the manufacturer had just contributed a record sum to a charitable fund. The London Mercury has been lately very much concerned because there has come into existence a literary publicity agency that will, for a fee, force an author's name into print and make the public familiar with his foolishness and his features. And one may find an amusing note in the current edition of "The Writer's and Artist's Year-Book," at the head of a list of pseudonyms and pen-names. An ignorant man might think that the purpose of a pen-name is to conceal the author's identity, but apparently this is not so. This is the Editor's Note: "In reply to many kindly readers using pen-names who desire to come into this list, the editor would urge the difficulty of verifying the continued existence of little known writers and artists whose names are not in an authoritative book of reference such as 'Who's Who.'" I should not like to be the editor of "Who's Who." But perhaps he possesses a printed rejection slip.

This desire to be known is one of the chief reasons for the existence of literary societies. Gradually the young man learns that it is not very often the important writers who attend the literary meetings, but the people who wish to scrape an acquaintance with the important writers. Young authors do not love each other especially any more than do young plumbers. But wires must be pulled. The young writer feels that all will be well if only he can enter a set or coterie. So societies are formed. Constitutions are drawn up. Ingenious persons compose elaborate rules, Secretaries write minutes of committee meetings, and treasurers remind members that their subscriptions are due. Letter heads are designed, and the printers profit enormously. And members come flocking in, pretending that their only desire is to discuss T. S. Eliot and H. G. Wells, and that the more they are together the merrier they'll be, but really hoping that they will meet the right people and gain influence. The verdict on a promising contemporary is not that he writes well and is certain to be recognized. It is rather that he knows all the right people and is sure to get on.

LITERATURE NO GAINER.

Obviously literature is seldom the gainer from the publicity of to-day. A man has to be perpetually rushing out books so as not to be forgotten. At the same time we give our labels early, and those labels stick. Concern primarily for one's self and for one's reputation does no man any good. Certainly, to be believed in is almost always a source of power. But publicity is not necessarily to be believed in and is most often a source of conceit. To be believed in sincerely by a very few, perhaps only by one other person, is often sufficient to give life and power to an artist. Yet few men can afford to be altruistic. Many must earn their living by writing, and if the publishers will not advertise their books they must advertise themselves. The young writer is probably happier if he has some source of income other than his pen. But this may often cause a conflict. Although it is good to draw experience from business and the professions, they may both be very exacting things. Their followers who write find that they have not the power for sustained creative work. They write shortly and in jerks.

The young writer stands on the verge of his career and looks about him. There are certain things he wants to say, certain patterns that he believes he can create. What is he to do? Is he to rely upon publicity, sell his soul, and hope to achieve print, or is he to fill his bottom drawer with manuscripts and his waste-paper basket with rejection slips? He does not know. No one gives him much advice on the subject. He has spied upon his elders and caught them at their tricks, and fancies that they may be a little ashamed of themselves. Probably he will fail. Probably he will eat the forbidden fruit. And almost certainly he will maintain that it was offered to him by another. —The "Nation and Athenaeum."

THE "RED" POSTERS

—:o:—

A BOGUS AFFAIR ?

"Muslim Outlook" of Lahore writes:—

We have no doubt that all these posters were issued by mischief-mongers altogether unconnected with any revolutionary organisation, who partly for the fun of the thing and partly with a view to derive malicious satisfaction from the chagrin of the police concocted these cock and bull stories and inflicted them on a sensation mongering populace. A genuine Commander of a genuine Socialist army would issue 'secret' instructions to his lieutenants—that is if he wants them to succeed in their mission. Why should he broadcast it to the four corners of the world that a certain person is to be assassinated. By doing so he defeats his own object. If the 'Commander' of the "Socialist Army" is as great a fool as these posters would have us believe, we suggest that he should spend some time in a mental hospital and resume his duties only after he has been discharged from that hospital as "cured."

It appears, however, that Mr. Scott and other police officers became panicky as a result of these posters and the former left Lahore for England in hot haste. We must say we had a better opinion of Mr. Scott than that. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Scott was already preparing to go home: all the indications are that he suddenly made up his mind to disappear, thus giving proofs of a weakness unheard of in a British police officer of his rank and standing. Our suggestion is that the authorities should issue a statement explaining the circumstances under which Mr Scott suddenly left for England for dame rumour is busy casting aspersions on the courage of a British police officer. Nor are those mischief-mongers idle who issued "Red" posters. On April 30, a letter was found affixed on a wall in the City. This letter is addressed to the "Commander-in-Chief" of the Republican Socialist Army by the two "soldiers" who had been deputed to "remove Mr. Scott from the way." They say they are "very much ashamed" that Mr. Scott has escaped, but add that they are not hopeless. "We could get only one chance," they say, "since your order on April 14, Mr. Scott from the very day was under a special and heavy police guard and it was rather impracticable for us to do the needful. Yesterday, all of a sudden, under the heaviest police guard, he left Lahore for Home. We are leaving Lahore for the said purpose and will, even at the cost of our lives try our utmost to settle him early". All this reads like a piece out of American 'serial stories' and though truth may be 'stranger' than fiction, it is almost never 'exactly like' fiction. As if genuine soldiers of a genuine Socialist army could have found no better method of communicating with their Commander than by a street poster!

But we have not yet done with this precious poster. Beneath the letter is a "note" written by the "Personal Assistant and officer-in-charge," who signs himself Gazraj which word we might say in passing rhymes with Bajraj and Swaraj. This note "confirms" the letter of the "soldiers" and suggests that further orders be sent direct to the soldiers at Bombay. It urges that the soldiers should not be blamed as Mr. Scott 'did not come out of his bungalow since the orders were issued.....In my opinion' adds the Personal Assistant (to whom?) and officer-in-charge (of what?) "the Bombay station should be ordered by wire to help the above men. Further I beg to add that the Senior Superintendent of Police should not be left on any account. If he escapes this time, the matter may please be handed over to the London Branch for immediate action in code words."

"All this sounds so hollow and so palpably absurd. There is internal evidence to probe that this poster is a bogus affair. Even the style in which the two parts of this poster have been written is the same: both parts are full of grammatical monstrosities of the same type, and there seems to us to be no doubt whatever that this "Red" poster was manufactured by some half-witted sensation mongerer endowed with a dangerous imagination."

I.V. 333.

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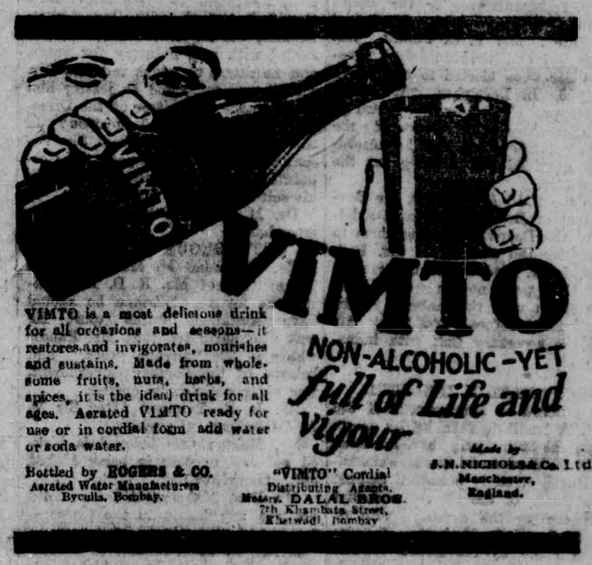

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BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 7 1929

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GOVT. INSULT TO CORPORATION

Victoria Jubilee Technical School and Municipal Representatives

—:o:—

SIR VASANTRAO'S SERMON ON "SELF-RESPECT"

The question of the prestige of the Corporation and the honour of the Councillor was discussed by the Municipal Corporation on Monday while considering the election of three representatives to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Mr. Hammond and the Municipal Commissioner were elected to the Board in 1926. In December, 1928, Mr. Pandit was elected by the Board to the Committee of Directors of the Technical Education and he accordingly attended two meetings of the Committee.

On the 22nd April, 1929, the Government of Bombay addressed a letter to the Board requesting them to reconsider the election of Mr. Pandit and Mr. Hudson on the ground that they were not in sufficiently close touch with the mofussil conditions and therefore would not afford the necessary link with industry.

CORPORATION INSULTED.

The Board of Management of the V. J. T. Institute then held a meeting on the 30th April, 1929, in which Sir D. E. Wacha and Sir Manmohandas Ramji strongly protested against the attitude of the Government, but eventually by the casting vote of Mr. R. D. Bell, Chairman, the selection made by the Board of Mr. Pandit and Mr. Hudson was cancelled and two officials, viz., Mr. Roose and Mr. Bigg Wither were elected in their place.

At the Monday's meeting of the Corporation Mr. A. R. Dimtimker moved that the election of the three representatives of the Corporation to the Board of the V. J. T. Institute be proceeded with and named the following four candidates for the same: Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. H. M. Chowna and Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment for the appointment of a Committee to draw up a protest for being sent to the Board of the Institute and for postponing the election until the receipt of the explanation from the Board.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment and said it was the question of honour and self-respect of the Corporation, which the House should insist.

COMMISSIONER SURPRISED.

The Commissioner was surprised that his name was included as one of the candidates. He was of opinion that the Commissioner should not stand for a contested election and thus depend upon councillors for his election.

SIR VASANTRAO'S NOTIONS OF SELF-RESPECT!

Sir V. A. Dabholkar pointed out that no question of honour or self-respect of the Corporation was involved in the question. If a councillor, who was rejected by Government, did not feel his self-respect outraged and again stood for election, he failed to see why they should find fault with Government. Besides, Sir D. E. Wacha was connected with mill industry for years, and he asked to which industry Mr. Pandit was connected to justify him to sit on the Committee of the Direction for Technical Education? If the member concerned, said Sir Vasantrao, has no self-respect, the Corporation were not going to maintain his self-respect for him.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported the amendment.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTITUDE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta thought the attitude of Mr. R. D. Bell outrageous for as Chairman he should have maintained 'status quo'. He was also surprised that Mr. Pandit who was the 'persona grata' and beloved of the Bombay Government, was so ignominiously ousted.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: After Sir V. A. Dabholkar. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: One beloved is kicked out and another is being kicked out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz did not see any insult to the Corporation.

Mr. B. T. Desai considered the attitude of Government as high-handed

The amendment of Mr. Dalvi was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of taking immediate steps to remove the hawker who is preparing 'Kababs' on the footpath on Ripon Road and he be requested to inform the Corporation as to how he was allowed to cook 'Kababs' on the footpath."

Mr. B. G. Parelkar seconded the proposition, which being put to vote was negatived.

The Corporation considered a report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee recommending that Government nominations on the Municipal Standing Committee should be retained.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment that the report be recorded and Government be informed that the four Government nominations on the Standing Committee be dispensed with and that instead the Corporation should be allowed to elect four more members.

The amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

A scene from "London after Midnight" which is shown at the Capitol.

GENERAL TEXTILE STRIKE CONTINUES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Bombay Millowners' Association, with whom he must have discussed at length the possibility of putting an end to the unfortunate general strike. Later on, the same day, he gave an interview to Mr. Lalji Pendse and Mr. Deshpande, Vice-President and the Secretary respectively of the Girni Kamgar Union, from whom he must have tried to understand the point of view of their Union. On Monday morning, he gave an interview to Mr. F. G. Ginwalla and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. All these interviews were private and of an informal nature. It is, however, believed that the main issue discussed was about the reinstatement of 6,000 men belonging to Wadia group of mills. The Home Member and the General Member are still in Bombay and they are making best efforts in their way to see that the situation does not assume a graver aspect.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE AT SECRETARIAT

—:o:—

It is understood that there will be a joint Conference between the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union, the Mill-owners' Association and H. E. Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay at the Secretariat, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

"RED" FLAG UNION'S LETTER TO POLICE COMMISSIONER

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union has sent the following letter to the Police Commissioner:—

Sir,—I have to draw your attention to the fact that the Management of some mills have placed four or more 'blue band' picketers at each gate, when our Union is not allowed to keep more than two picketers.

The following are the Mills referred to:—

(1) New Great Eastern Mill, Byculla, (2) New City of Bombay Mill, (3) Bombay Industrial Mill, Tulsi Pipe Road, Parel.

Various police officers have assured us and the Hon. the Home Member, Mr. Hotson, has confirmed the assurance, that the Management would not be allowed to keep more pickets at any gate than the number allowed in case of our Union. We find, however, that the Management are defying your orders, evidently believing their action will be condoned.

You will agree that you must do nothing to lend colour to the charge that your department is taking sides in the industrial dispute that is now going on. I hope therefore that you will take drastic steps against the Management of mills where your orders regarding number of picketers are broken.

I have also to draw your attention to an unsigned leaflet printed at the Fine Art Press and purporting to have been issued by 'Girni Kamgar Hitasangha (Blue Flag Union') which states that 'Wherever the Red Flag flies there is an interference with the religion of the workers' and which asks the workers if they are prepared to see their own religion attacked.' The leaflet has been evidently issued by the Management of some mill, and its object clearly seems to be to broadcast false statements calculated to stir up communal bitterness and religious fanaticism. I am sure you will try your best to find out who is responsible for this leaflet and to take all other necessary steps in the matter.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The situation yesterday (Monday) showed continued improvement and no fatal cases of assault were reported. The City was quiet and business was proceeding. An order has been issued prohibiting the carrying by Sikhs of kirpans of whatever length. This order was considered necessary as all other communities have been disarmed and a large number of Sikhs are employed as watchmen. The order only refers to carrying kirpans. Their possession in the homes of the owners is not interfered with.

STRENGTHENING MILITARY FORCES IN THE CITY

—:o:—

CIRCULAR TO AUXILIARY FORCES

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following appears in an extraordinary issue of the Bombay Government Gazette."

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct under the authority vested in him by section 18 (b) of the Auxiliary Force (India) Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the embodiment of the following unit or members of the unit of the Auxiliary Force (India), stationed in the Town and Island of Bombay within the military area of the Bombay Presidency [illegible] to support or supplement His Majesty's Regular Forces in the said Town and Island of Bombay:—

The Light Motor Group of the Bombay Battalion (A. F. I.).

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct under the authority vested in him by section 18 (b) of the Auxiliary Force (India) Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the embodiment of the following unit or members of the unit of the Auxiliary Force (India), stationed in the Town and Island of Bombay within the military area of the Bombay Presidency Area to support or supplement His Majesty's Regular Forces in the said Town and Island of Bombay:—

Sufficient all ranks of the G. I. P. Railway Regiments to guard their own Armouries.

ALL OVER RS. 2-8

—:o:—

SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY EX-VICE-CHAIRMAN OF A LOCAL BOARD

JUBBALPORE, May 5.

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, President, District Congress Committee, Chindwara, and ex-Vice-Chairman of Local Board, and also editor of the "Hindustan", Jubbalpore, has filed a suit in the Court of Mr. Mangalmurti, I.C.S., District Judge, Chindwara, claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages from Messrs. Seth Gulabchand Baklival, Gangadhar Rao Gunde, B. Trifle, Harinarayan Hudder and Ganapatlal, for alleged malicious prosecutions.

ALL OVER RS. 2-8.

It is alleged that on the personal complaint of Seth Gulabchand Baklival, Vice-President of the Chindwara District Council, Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Azad was challenged for an offence under Section 409, I. P. C., for the misappropriation of about Rs. 2-8-0, which, it was alleged, he as Vice-Chairman of the Local Board of Anarwara, had misappropriated while distributing the pay of road coolies. He was sentenced to six months by the trying Court. The conviction and sentence were upheld by the first Appellate Court. But ultimately, Mr. C. S. Findlay, Judicial Commissioner, acquitted him with the remark: "The question is not one of giving him the benefit of doubt as regards this offence, but the probabilities, in my opinion, are all in favour of a false case having been engineered against him by his enemies or evil-wishers connected with the local body in question."

As a sequel to this the present suit for damages has been filed.—Free Press.

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE CASE

—:o:—

TRIAL TO COMMENCE TO-DAY

ACCUSED EXPECTED TO MAKE STATEMENTS

NEW DELHI, May 6.

The trial of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt, the two accused in the Delhi bomb case, commences tomorrow in the Central Jail. The case will be tried by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate. Mr. Asaf Ali has been preparing the case for the defence and has been examining official files and other papers connected with the case. As arranged at present, three days have been allotted for the case on which nineteen prosecution witnesses will be examined and unless the accused decide to offer defence, which according to information available at present, seems highly unlikely, they might be committed to the sessions.

ACCUSED TO MAKE STATEMENTS.

Particular interest attaches to the trial as both the accused who have so far kept rigid silence, are expected to make a statement before the trying Magistrate. No developments have taken place in the case since the arrest of the accused on April 8, and although a number of houses have been searched in different places in the conntry no clue to the alleged conspiracy is reported to have been discovered nor have the whereabouts of the Red organisation behind the accused been traced.

MAIN LINE OF INVESTIGATION.

It is interesting to add in this connection that two well-known Punjab officials from Lahore recently visited Calcutta to obtain expert advice on the examination of the ammunition and explosives recently recovered from Delhi and Lahore. Possible connection between Saunders' murder, the Delhi bomb outrage and the discovery of the bomb factory at Lahore was the main line of investigation. It is, however, understood that no connection between the different cases has yet been traced and Mr. William Jenkin, Additional Superintendent of Police, returned to Lahore on Sunday morning.—A. P.

BENGAL PREPARES FOR ELECTION

—:o:—

Continued from page 1)

people to rally round the banner of Congress and help the Congress candidates as against self-seeking people at enable them to do good to the country.

PSYCHOLOGY OF REPRESSION.

Mr. Sen Gupta then referred to the awakening of the peasants and labourers and said it was because the bureaucracy felt that this awakening would wield a great force they had launched repression to suppress this new awakening leading to the institution of the Meerut Conspiracy case upon which the eyes of all India were now cast. This was an issue, he said, which would not concern India alone but peasants and workers all over the world. The result of this case would show the attitude of the bureaucracy towards attempts of labour and peasants to come by their own and achieve legitimate rights. It would not do to deny that the agitation of the labourers and workers for their legitimate rights was an agitation of the Congress fraught with hope for the future.

Mr. Sen Gupta then urged the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity, eradication of social evils and upliftment of women without which, he said, no national movement could succeed.

Referring to the youth movement, he said, the future of them depended on their own efforts. He urged them to be inspired with the higher ideals of patriotism and work untiringly for the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Sen Gupta appealed for unity and said when the country was faced with a great fight they should forget their petty differences and with a united voice demand their birth-right.—Free Press.

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ORDER OF THE GARTER

—:o:—

PRESENTATION CEREMONY IN TOKYO

SYMBOL OF ANGLO-JAPANESE GOODWILL

SIMLA, May 6.

The Consul-General for Japan has received the following cable from the Foreign Office at Tokyo:—

The ceremony of the presentation of the Order of the Garter took place at the Imperial Palace at Tokyo on 3rd May, when the Duke of Gloucester presented the Emperor with the insignia together with an autograph letter from the King-Emperor. The Emperor of Japan responded to it as follows:—

ANGLO-JAPANESE GOODWILL

"It is with sincere pleasure and feelings of high gratification that I welcome Your Royal Highness here, in order to recive from your hands the insignia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter conferred upon me by His Majesty the King of England, your august father I esteem it a high honour to be a Member of this most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood, as my father, Emperor Taisho and my grandfather, Emperor Meiji, were before me. I regard it not only as a historic symbol of Chivalry, but a signal mark of deep and unchanging friendship which His Majesty has always shown towards myself and my House. I ask Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty the King, the expression of my profound appreciation of the high distinction he has bestowed upon me, and the manner in which he thought fit to confer it. I would also ask you to assure His Majesty of the warm sentiments of friendship and esteem which I cherish towards him and the Royal House of England. To this I would add my heartfelt wishes for his speedy restoration to complete health."

Many members of the Imperial family, Cabinet Ministers, other high dignitaries of the State and the British Ambassador and his staff were present at the ceremony.

At 11-30 a.m. the same day the Emperor paid a return visit to the Duke of Gloucester at Kasumigaseki Palace and presented him with the Collar of Chrysanthemum of the Grand Order.—A. P.

CONGRESS PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

CHALLENGE TO LEADER OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Congress Party opened its election propaganda at a crowded public meeting this evening under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta. Considerable interruptions occurred when Mr. Sen Gupta elaborated the scheme of propaganda. He discussed the merits of members supported by the Congress Party and criticised the Progressive Party started by Mr. J. N. Gupta, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, and challenged him to seek election from Calcutta Constituency instead of Bankura Mofussil District, if he had a programme. Mr. Sen Gupta concluded by appealing to the country to support the Congress.—A. P.

NO PLAGUE AT MAHABLESHWAR

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR May 5.

For some time now no plague cases have occurred at Mahableshwar and it can be considered free from danger. The fact has inspired confidence amongst the visitors who have already arrived and there is no talk of any exodus heard now. The rumours about this hill station being still unsafe deserve to be discountenanced. Visitors will be well advised in flocking to it in large numbers as usual to enjoy its well-known climatic benefits.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN MADRAS

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CONGRESS POLICY AND PROGRAMME

MAIN ISSUES OUTLINED

MADURA, May 6.

Important resolutions outlining the policy and programme in regard to general elections were passed by the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee yesterday under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. The Committee emphatically disapproved of the proposal made in some quarters to constitute a joint board of several political parties to run the ensuing elections, as it was bound to affect the prestige and power of the Congress and hamper its future work. The Committee resolved to constitute an election board of its own for the Tamil Nadu following the precedent of the Bengal Committee. The question of acceptance of office by Congressmen was discussed and a resolution was adopted that "with a view to strengthen the influence and pervasiveness of the Congress in all spheres of national life and effectively to checkmate the attempts of the bureaucracy to strengthen itself by exploiting communal jealousies and setting up puppet or subservient Ministers, this Committee resolves that Congress members be elected to the Madras Legislature. These members should have the power to follow any and every line of action which, in their opinion, will be necessary and expedient to further the power and influence of the Congress and render impossible the formation of an anti-national or reactionary Ministry."

MAIN ISSUES IN ELECTION CONTEST.

The Committee formulated the main issues for contesting the elections which include the Calcutta Congress Resolution and All-Parties' Constitution and independence complete and unambiguous, boycott of Simon Commission in all its stages, total prohibition, Khaddar and Swadeshi, boycott of selected British goods, etc. The Committee claimed full provincial autonomy to conduct its affairs, subject to the general programme and contributed £100 for election expenses to Mr. Saklatvala in appreciation of his services.—A. P.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK

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MANAGING DIRECTOR'S CONVICTION UPHELD

LAHORE, May 6.

In the High Court today before Mr. Justice Johnston judgment was delivered in the appeal preferred by Dewan Mangal Sen, Managing Director, the Punjab Industrial Bank (in liquidation) against his conviction and sentence of 18 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 19,000. His Lordship upheld the conviction.

The charge was one of embezzlement of the Bank's money to the extent of three lakhs. The original trial before the lower court continued for two years during which time the accused was in judicial lock-up, bail having been refused for any amount less than two lakhs.—Free Press.

A QUEER CASE OF CHEATING

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MONEY RAISED ON SECURITY OF VILLAGES

NAGPUR, May 6.

Before Mr. Parmanand Chobey, First Class Magistrate of Nagpur, a queer complaint of cheating has been lodged by one Kulikaprasad against Raoji and Hari alleging that the accused had secured a loan of about Rs. 18,000 on the security of two villages and a so-called "receipt" alleged to have been made out and signed by Mr. Hallifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner, for the sum of Rs. 10,000 deposited with him and payable to the accused in a civil appeal pending in his Court between the accused and Ganpatrao Pande, a banker. Charges were framed and the accused pleaded "not guilty". The case is proceeding.—A. P.